Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLD WEATHER

Will soon be here. You want to be prepared for it. Select your STOVE now from our new line of heaters.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGE.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER STOVES, all sizes.

A. C. Titus Company.

If you wish the choicest beef

For your table, nothing can excel the

New York City Dressed Beef.

FOR SALE BY

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

ANOTHER AMBUSH.

Boers Inflict Heavy Losses on the British.

Dewet Driven North of the Vaal, After Three Days' Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, Oct. 10.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's rifle brigade, while proceeding, yesterday, to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with 40 men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Captain Paget, Lieutenant Stubbs and five engineers were wounded, and Lieutenant Sewall and 10 of the rifle brigade were made prisoners.

"De Lisle's mounted men and Colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven de Wet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroom. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 10. The Boers were thus buoyed with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor.

"I trust they now realize how futile were the expectations."

PLAGUE OUTBREAK CHECKED.

Twenty-One Days Since the Last Case in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—All the plague suspects have been dismissed, but 20 cases remain in the hospital. An official bulletin says: "The outbreak has been completely checked. Twenty-one days have elapsed since the last case. The reception houses will be closed today."

COULDN'T AFFORD IT.

Edwin Hawley Declined the Presidency of the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Examiner says: "Edwin Hawley of New York has been offered and has declined the presidency of the Southern Pacific company." According to the Examiner's statement, Mr. Hawley did not accept the presidency because he could not afford to sacrifice his Eastern interests by moving to San Francisco. He is said to have been offered a salary of $40,000 per annum.

Connecticut's Population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The population of the state of Connecticut, as officially announced by the census bureau today, is 908,355, while in 1890 the population was 746,258. The census for this year shows an increase of 162,096, or 21.7 per cent.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Captain Yates Stirling, ordered to duty as commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, sailing from New York November 10.

Captain J. H. Dayton, detached from duty as commandant of the San Juan naval station and ordered home.

Lieutenant Commander F. H. Sherman, detached from the Bancroft and ordered to Norfolk in connection with the Annapolis.

Lieutenant Commander D. H. Mahan, ordered to the Washington navy yard for ordnance instruction.

Lieutenant W. L. Howard, detached from the office of naval intelligence October 11, and ordered to the Bancroft, sailing October 20.

Lieutenant W. H. Standley, commissioned.

Lieutenant R. H. Chappell's resignation accepted, October 12.

Lieutenant N. Mansfield, ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Hass, detached from the Don Juan d'Austria and ordered home.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey's orders detaching him from the Bancroft, revoked.

Warrant Machinist D. Mahan, warranted.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Torpedo boat Somers, arrived at League Island.

Training ship Essex, arrived at Lisbon.

Cruiser Nashville, sailed from Shiakwan for Hankow.

Collier Saturn, arrived at Cavite.

Gunboat Wilmington, sailed from Bahia for Pernambuco.

MASTINGS.

Jockey Suspended for Rough Riding.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Jockey Buchanan, one of the best boys now riding at the local tracks, was indefinitely suspended by Judge Hamilton at Harlem yesterday for persistent rough riding.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 10, Cufic, from Liverpool.

New York, Oct. 10, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Bremen.

Southampton, Oct. 10, St. Louis, from New York.

Moville, Oct. 10, Furnessia, from New York.

Boulogne, Oct. 10, Spaarndam, from New York.

Boston, Oct. 11, Irishman, from Liverpool.

New York, Oct. 11, Servia, from Liverpool.

Dublin, Oct. 10, Chesapeake, from New York.

Glasgow, Oct. 10, Furnessia, from New York.

London, Oct. 10, Menominee, from New York.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, Philadelphian, from New York.

Plymouth, Oct. 11, Columbia, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

OUR Furniture Department

Includes almost everything in Furniture. We are showing a good selection of

DINING TABLES, $4.50, $7.50, $16.50, $20, $30.
SIDEBOARDS, $15 to $175.
BOOKCASES, $2.50 to $18.50.
STANDS, 75c. to $10.
WRITING DESKS, $3.50 to $40.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE CHINA.

Second Edition.

BULL AND CAPRON.

Again Named by Republicans for Congress.

George H. Norman Chosen a Presidential Elector.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 11.—The Republican state electoral convention and the conventions for the First and Second Congressional districts were held in this city today, there being a large gathering of Republicans from all sections of the state. The roll of the convention included the following from Newport county:

Newport—David Braman, Samuel H. Cross, F. A. Cornell, Clarence A. Hammett, C. F. D. Fayerweather, Harwood E. Read, Horace N. Hassard, Herbert

MELVILLE BULL.
Renominated for Congress from the First District.

Bliss, Benjamin F. Brown, John H. Wetherell, M. A. Van Horne, William F. Robinson, James McLeish, Robert Lauric, William W. Marvel, Andrew K. McMahon, William G. Landers, John W. Gibson.

Middletown—Edward A. Brown, Clark H. Congdon, Joel Peckham, Henry I. Chase, Charles H. Sisson, John T. Carr.

Portsmouth—Elbridge L. Stoddard, Henry C. Anthony, George E. Sisson, Restcom Manchester, Owen Reilley, Thomas J. Sweet.

Tiverton—John R. Hicks, Henry C. Osborne, George R. Lawton, James Anthony, James R. Chase, John Carpenter.

Little Compton—Daniel Wilbor, George T. Howard, Abraham Manchester, Albert T. Seabury, Abel B. Simmons, Clarence A. Wordell.

Jamestown—Thomas G. Carr, Elijah Anthony, Abbott Chandler, William F. Caswell, Charles E. Weeden, Albert Caswell.

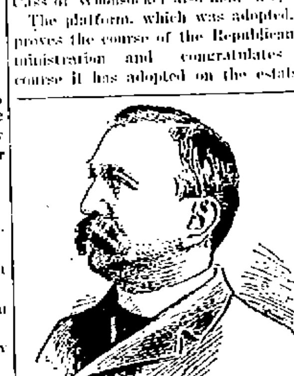
New Shoreham—Herbert S. Milliken, Cassius C. Ball, John R. Payne, Mary A. Ball, Joseph H. Willis, Ralph E. Dodge.

Newport county was represented on the committee on resolutions by John W. Gibson of Newport and on the committee on nominations by George R. Lawton of Tiverton.

Clark H. Johnson of Foster was elected chairman and Charles H. Howland, J. Horace Johnson and Henry C. Crow secretaries.

Chairman Johnson, in his address, referred to the silver plank in the Democratic platform, declaring that to discuss it at this time was like exploding powder already burned. He paid a high compliment to the administration of President McKinley. Colonel John W. Cass of Woonsocket also made a speech.

The platform, which was adopted, approves the course of the Republican administration and congratulates the course it has adopted on the establish-



ADIN B. CAPRON.
Renominated for Congress from the Second District.

ment of a gold standard. It refers to the improvement in the foreign commerce, and declares that the sovereignty of the United States has been rightfully acquired over the Philippines and must be maintained. It calls attention to the fact that at the coming election there is a proposition for the issuance of state house bonds to the amount of $700,000, and that this should receive the full party support. It declares that the proposed amendment to the state constitution should be adopted, and commends the course of the two members of Congress from this state—Adin B. Capron and Melville Bull.

The convention nominated as electors Frank P. Olney of Providence, Alexander G. Crumb of Westerly, Robert B. Treat of Warwick and George H. Norman of Newport.

The First district convention was called to order by Charles C. Gray, and Isaac L. Goff was elected chairman and Charles H. Howland secretary. Harry C. Curtis of Providence placed in nomination Hon Melville Bull for re-election and the nomination was seconded by several delegates and was made by acclamation. Congressman Bull was present and made a speech reviewing the work of several terms in Congress.

The Second district convention was called to order by Walter A. Read, Leroy L. Chilson of Woonsocket being elected chairman and Henry H. Dempsey secretary.

Hon. Adin B. Capron was placed in nomination by Walter Price of Westerly and the nomination was seconded by Oscar Newell of Central Falls. The nomination was made unanimous and Congressman Capron appeared before the convention and spoke at length on the issues of the day.

NO VIOLENCE ATTEMPTED.

Miners Again March Through the Hazleton District, Without Disturbance.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 11.—About 600 strikers, men from McAdoo and other south side towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning, marched to the Beaver Meadow colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cuyle's Strippings, then marched into the heart of Hazleton, the parade dispersing in this city and the men returning to their homes. Several women were in the crowd. It was feared there would be trouble, but no violence was attempted and no disturbance occurred. The march from McAdoo to Beaver Meadow was without incident.

Owing to the trouble yesterday at Oneida, also operated by Coxe Bros. & Co., work at Beaver Meadow and at the other collieries of the firm, with the exception of that at Drifton, was ordered suspended until the strike was over.

A large crowd collected at Beaver Meadow, but as the mine was not in operation the marchers gave three cheers and decided to move over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by strikers in the ranks.

ARBITRATION REJECTED.

Central Vermont Not Willing to Settle Its Strike in That Way.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 11.—Arbitration is talked of now to settle the strike of the freight handlers of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, but it is stated that the company will not listen to this suggestion.

The company has engaged another shift of Italians in New York, about 90 men being now at work there. The men sleep and eat in the freight house, having been invisible to the outside world since they started work on the pier. The company steamers are making regular trips to and from New York on regular time.

The strike situation is attracting the attention of the general officers of the company. The company's private car St. Lawrence is here today with a number of the Grand Trunk officials. The police guard the company's property night and day, but as yet none of the strikers have approached the pier.

CAPTAIN'S SON LOST.

Crew of a St. John Schooner Rescued from Their Capsized Vessel.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Dominion Atlantic line steamship Prince Arthur, which came to her dock at Long wharf from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, this forenoon, brought Captain Edgett and two survivors of the crew of St. John schooner Wawbeek, who were rescued from their capsized vessel by men from the Prince Arthur early this morning. Hadley Edgett, son of the captain, who was steward of the schooner, was lost.

The Wawbeek was a vessel of 100 tons, built at Hopewell, N. B., in 1883, and owned by Watson H. Steeves of Hillsboro, N. B. She was valued at $5,500, and carried no insurance. She had taken a cargo of lumber from St. George, N. B., to Quincy, Mass., and was returning to Hillsboro in ballast.

The wreck of the Wawbeek was sighted by the chief officer of the Prince Arthur about seven miles south by east from Eastern point at 7:15 a. m., and the steamer was ordered alongside. As she approached it was seen that the three men who were clinging to the schooner's hull were lashed in their places, and that the sea constantly broke over them. Those on board hailed the sailors, but they were too weak to respond. This fact gave strength to the arms of the crew of the Prince Arthur, and in spite of boisterous waves and the danger of being driven upon the wreck a boat took off Captain Edgett and two seamen, who were taken on board the Prince Arthur. They were very weak from exposure and the constant drenching they had received, and for a time they could say nothing about the disaster. Later Captain Edgett, bowed with sorrow, told of the loss of his son Hadley, who was steward on the schooner. The young man was in the cabin when she capsized and nothing could be done to rescue him.

Captain Edgett stated that the Wawbeek had brought her cargo of lumber from St. George, N. B., to Quincy safely, and was returning to Hillsboro in ballast, when he encountered the recent severe weather. Tuesday, when the vessel was about off Portland, she encountered a severe northeasterly gale, with a very heavy sea. At the outset the vessel began to leak, and the captain changed his course, heading for Salem. The leak, which apparently had started in the stern, increased and soon a new leak was discovered in the bow. In spite of all efforts at the pumps the water gained until the vessel was almost full.

At 7 o'clock last night the schooner was struck by a tremendous sea, and she went over on her port side until her masts laid flat in the water. The captain and two men, John Moore, the mate, and John O'Flaherty, seaman, who were on deck, succeeded in lashing themselves in the main rigging. Edgett, the steward, who was in the cabin, had no chance to escape. All through the night the men were battered by the waves and only their hardened constitutions kept them alive until the Prince Arthur rescued them.

NEEDS THE BEST.

Lipton Thinks He Has a Good Chance to Win.

Challenger to be Called Shamrock, and Sailed by an Amateur.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further information regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named Shamrock, and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing and the old Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements proposed by Fife, though both yachts will be kept fully manned by Sir Thomas Lipton, and may cross the water together. The challenger will be commanded by a well known amateur yachtsman, whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present. None of the old Shamrock's former captains will be employed in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said:

"My respect and affection for the New York Yacht Club, which I regard as the premier yacht club of the world, prevents me from saying anything about my challenge at present, except that it is not at all controversial and that I have every reason to hope it will be promptly accepted. I do not quite know how the news leaked out, for I have not challenged by cable and the letter containing the challenge is probably only just being delivered. As a matter of courtesy, I desire that the contents of the letter be given out by the New York Yacht Club rather than by myself.

"Yes, I have every reason to believe I have a good chance of winning, for I would not challenge unless sure I could get a better boat than my last. Moreover, I know I have got to get the very best going in order to achieve a triumph over the wonderful energy and skill of the Americans, for which no one has greater admiration than I. Realizing this, I have been working steadily for months to perfect my arrangements. I now believe that both the boat and the men next contesting for the America's cup will be an improvement over my first attempt.

"What will the challenger be called? Why, Shamrock is good enough for me, and I will sink or swim on that. I have secured a man who is universally admitted to be the best skipper on this side, an amateur who stands easily ahead of his fellows. I cannot tell his name just yet, and, naturally, I cannot say much about the boat. But races that will rival the actual cup races in keenness of interest will be the trial contests between the boat which Watson is designing for me and the old Shamrock with the alterations Fife is contemplating for the latter. Both designers, the best in England, will be on board their respective boats, and I can guarantee the one that wins will give you, at any rate, a close race.

"I look forward with intense pleasure to revisiting the scene of my former defeat. I could ask for no better opponent than Mr. Iselin, though whether he will again manage the defender, of course I don't know. I rather hope he will, for then the conditions will be more parallel with those of last year."

When questioned regarding the pork corner, Sir Thomas Lipton said: "Yes, it is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened failures."

LARGEST OCEAN TOW ON RECORD

Big North German Lloyd Steamer Main Leaves for Newport News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The largest ocean tow on record started this morning when North German Lloyd steamer Main, of over 10,000 tons, passed out by Sandy Hook at 9:35 in tow of the two ocean tugs Edgar F. Luckenbach and Edward Luckenbach, and two small tugs, with steamer Buena Ventura acting as a rudder to the big ship. A start was made yesterday afternoon, but the weather not being regarded sufficiently favorable the Main anchored for the night in Gravesend bay. The Main, which was in the Hoboken fire, is bound to Newport News to be rebuilt at a cost of $800,000.

Officers of Catholic Young Men's Institute.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 11.—The national conference of the Catholic Young Men's Institute in session here has elected these officers: Supreme president, F. J. Kierce of San Francisco; supreme chaplain, Archbishop Keane of Dubuque; first supreme vice president, P. J. Collins of Carbondale, Penn.; second supreme vice president, J. P. Ankenbauer of Cincinnati; supreme secretary, J. M. O'Brien of Roanoke, Va.; supreme treasurer, T. J. Cuthbane of Pittsburg, Penn.

Fall River Small Pox Cases.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The health officials believe that Thomas Dancro and his wife, parents of Stephanie, the first small pox patient located, have the disease. The three were already under quarantine at 63 Seventh street, no other house is now quarantined and the three are its only occupants.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

166 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

ASSUMES COMMAND.

Waldersee Relies on the Aid of the Allied Troops.

Orders Pao Ting Fu Expedition to Start Today.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 9.—The following was published yesterday in the British Brigade Orders:

Count Von Waldersee assumed chief command of the troops in Chi Lihi province September 27, and expressed the following sentiments: "It fills my heart with pride and pleasure to be placed at the head of such distinguished troops, who have already given glorious proofs of their valor and heroism. Well knowing that I am entrusted with a difficult task, I have, nevertheless, a firm conviction that I shall succeed quickly and surely, with the help of these brave troops, in attaining the object placed before me, now that they are combined under a single leader."

General Von Waldersee, commanding the allied troops, has issued orders to the Pao Ting Fu expedition to depart October 11. The expedition consists of a mixed force of 5,000 British, German, French and Italians, which will leave Tien Tsin and connect near Pao Ting Fu with a column of the same strength from Pekin, under command of General Gaselee. Four battalions of French troops, which left Yang Tsun Monday for an independent expedition, have been halted and ordered to await the arrival of the main force. The Americans, Russians and the Japanese are not participating in the movement. Despite the
[illegible] assurances to the contrary, the commanders of the forces ordered to advance expect resistance.

UNDER A LARGE ESCORT.

Emperor and Dowager Empress Reach Chsu Ching and Proceed.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the emperor and dowager empress at Chsu Ching Chi Chou, 150 miles southwest of Tai Yuen Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese add, the imperial party proceeded, escorted by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southward occupied Mukden (Man Kwin) without opposition, while Russians from the north captured Tie Ling, 40 miles north of Mukden.

AS A LAST RESORT.

Japan May Join with Russia if England and America Fail Her.

[illegible]

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 23.—The tone of public sentiment in Japan, while it partakes of the general bewilderment arising from the muddle in China, indicates quite plainly that there is a decided tendency toward joining hands with Russia should the empire's natural allies, Great Britain and America, turn the cold shoulder to her. At the same time it is perfectly well known that Russia's hopes are centering in an ultimate alliance with Japan, and it may be that the latter, if her western friends forsake her, will turn to her semi-Asiatic neighbor as the only resource for the settlement of this eastern problem. That it will be a disagreeable and unwelcome resource goes without saying. The result of the Chinese campaign, and the facilities for comparison between the soldiers of the different nationalities which is afforded, has been to awaken profound contempt for Russian soldiers on the part of the Japanese.

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped by Geo. E. Vernon & Co., 91 John Street. Storage.

Fall Underwear.

The weather is scarcely cold enough to warrant wearing heavy winter flannels, and yet mornings and evenings are too chilly for one to be comfortable in his summer underwear. Most men find it advisable to wear between-seasons weights in the fall.

We make a special Offering of three lines

—AT—

50c., $1, $1.50 per Garment.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Movements of Troops.

HONG KONG, Oct. 11.—Admiral Ho, with 200 troops, has arrived at San Chun (San Sui?) from Canton. A detachment of 400 other troops is about to land at Hop Say. British torpedo boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mirs bay (near Hong Kong). The Bombay infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier at two hours' notice.

FIRE IN AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

Extra Strain on the Cables Burned Out the Insulation.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Electricity was rampant for about half an hour this forenoon in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's plant on Head Place, this city. The dull weather which has prevailed during the past few days caused an extra demand for electric lights and everything at the Edison plant has been run to its full extent. This caused a strain on the cables, heating the conductors. Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock this morning it was found that the insulation had been burned from several cables, while the woodwork covering the cables and the floors had been set on fire. The flames were quickly extinguished, but they caused a loss of about $2,000 to the plant, while many mercantile houses using electric power were stalled at the Head Place plant found themselves at a standstill. The difficulty was soon overcome, however, and by 9 o'clock repairs had been made to the cables and service had been resumed.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Will Make the El Paso Line a Strong Factor in Trans-Continental Traffic.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Oct. 11.—A big deal in railroad building in the Southwest has just been completed in the contract that has been made between the El Paso and Northern railroads. According to the plans the two companies will complete the building of nearly 1,500 miles of road in the next 12 months. This is part of a system about 1,150 miles long, extending from Memphis, Tenn., to El Paso and will make it a strong factor in transcontinental traffic.

FRANK L. POWELL,

Chemist and Druggist.

AGENTS FOR

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

This Morning's News.

AMERICA'S ANSWER.

Some of the French Proposals Accepted and Some Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. The administration regrets the reported military activity of some of the allied troops in China, it is stated, and especially the Pao Ting Fu expedition, because it has stirred up the anti-foreign feeling and made it more difficult for the friendly Viceroys to keep the peace, and because it helps to keep the Chinese court away from Pekin.

This government has been working to maintain the peace and to get the Chinese court back to Pekin. The efforts of the friendly viceroys in the same directions have been stimulated by suggestions of the United States; for example, the latest representations of the viceroys to the court that it would be impossible to supply it with money and food in Singanfu. The effect of all this is to delay the beginning of the negotiations for a settlement.

Meantime, the members of the administration seem to be disposed to accept as satisfactory the proposed punishment outlined by the reported imperial edict of banishment for Prince Tuan, death for three of his confederates, and life imprisonment for three others. It seems to be regarded as all that could be expected in the case of Prince Tuan, however much his death is to be desired. As the father of the heir apparent, it hardly seems practicable to have him condemned to death by the emperor, notwithstanding the demand of Germany. The United States government, at least, will be satisfied, it is believed, if the Chinese government really carries out the punishments prescribed and it is believed that the other powers will come to that position and then they will concentrate their efforts on seeing that the Chinese officials mentioned are really punished.

This government will continue to work for the return of the court to Pekin, and to that end for the withdrawal of the allied forces from the capital and its immediate neighborhood, which, with such personal safety as would doubtless be given to the emperor and the empress dowager, might, it is believed, to secure their return to Pekin.

France having requested an early answer to the note containing her proposals for a settlement, which was indorsed by the Russian government, the President determined at a conference with Secretary Hay this morning to have the reply put in final shape and handed to the French charge here, Mr. Thiébaut, at once, although it is believed that there will be plenty of time for further discussion of terms of settlement before negotiations can begin. The reply was accordingly completed and handed to the French charge here today.

The President directed, it is stated, that our reply to the French and Russian note should be made as acceptable to France and Russia as possible, and, therefore, it emphasizes points of agreement, and states the points of disagreement as diplomatically as possible.

The reply expresses hearty approval of the proposals for the punishment of the principal inculpated officials, for equitable indemnities to states, societies and individuals, and the maintenance of suitable legation guards, but not of large military forces, in Pekin.

But the reply states that this government is not prepared to accept the proposals that the importation of arms and munitions of war into China shall be prohibited, and that the fortifications shall be dismantled, as indispensable prerequisites to negotiations. This government holds also that, as a matter of right, the way from Pekin to the sea must always be open for the United States legation and that of any other powers, to go and come at will, and also for such military forces as may be necessary for protection. But this government's policy is to withdraw the United States troops from China and not to commit itself to the maintenance of military garrisons on the road from Pekin to the sea. However, it apparently does not object to the reservation by the powers of the right to demand such military occupation for the maintenance of an open way by garrisons at two or three points, if necessity arises.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Great Britain Accepts Germany's Second Note Unconditionally.

BERLIN, Oct. 10. The reply of Great Britain to Germany's second note was received here today. It is an unreserved and unconditional acceptance of the German position. This afternoon a high official of the foreign office made the following statement on the subject:

"Great Britain is following the example of the United States. At the same time, she has directed her representatives in Pekin to proceed in accordance with Germany's second note. Her answer makes no mention of the German note of September, but there was no necessity for any reference, because the September note merely laid down certain general principles, while the second note developed them into practical suggestions."

So far as the French note is concerned, the impression gained in official circles is that it will be shelved indefinitely, since it is not regarded here as touching live questions. Official opinion seems to be that it will not disturb the harmony of the powers, since it will soon be forgotten.

The situation is regarded as somewhat more hopeful by the Vossische Zeitung, in view of the fact that Emperor Kwang Su is apparently regaining authority. The National Zeitung says: "The official text of the imperial edict punishing the guilty Boxers shows that the decree is not so unimportant an affair as it was recently asserted to be."

THE SHOOTING AT HAZLETON.

Both Sides Fired But Nobody Knows Who Shot First.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 10. Tonight notices were posted by Coxe Bros. & Co. at their Oneida, Derringer, Coxe and Beaver Meadow collieries that there would be a suspension of work until the strike is settled. Not one colliery is now in full operation in the Hazleton district.

The Oneida colliery having been in operation since the inauguration of the strike, the union men at Oneida and Sheppton, where many of the employes of the Oneida and Derringer collieries live, decided early this morning to close down the mine. As the non-union men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back, others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the non-union employes, attempted to pull a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him, and in the beating he received he had several ribs broken.

As the small locomotive used in hauling coal from the Nos. 2 and 3 collieries to the Oneida breaker pulled up on the road near the latter colliery, a crowd of women blocked the track. Superintendent Kudlick told them to go home, assuring them that their husbands would get an increase in wages and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen and stoned the superintendent, who was wounded in the head.

Then the striking men and the women rushed toward No. 2 colliery. A force of about 50 special policemen attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything, and retired to the engine room.

As the officers got close to shelter, a shot was fired. Others rapidly followed. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed that both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. After the shooting the strikers dispersed.

Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill county, in whose territory the clash occurred, was in Philadelphia, and could render no assistance. His chief deputy arrived here this afternoon and went to the scene with a force of men.

Today's parade of the United Mine Workers was probably the largest labor demonstration ever seen in Scranton. The miners came in from all the towns in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and it is estimated that fully 20,000 men took part in the procession. President Mitchell rode at the head of the procession in a carriage with Mayor Moir of this city and "Mother" Mary Jones.

After the parade a mass meeting was held, and here, for the first time since the strike, President Mitchell declared that the 10 per cent offer of the coal companies was not enough. His words were cheered to the echo by the assembled thousands.

Mr. Mitchell added that neither he nor the officers of the union would undertake to settle the strike; that must be done by the miners themselves.

Secretary Hartlein of district 9, comprising the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin, says that the 50,000 mine workers of the district will be represented at the Scranton convention by from 200 to 225 delegates, and that in addition to the delegates being instructed to vote for a reduction in price of powder, observance of the semi-monthly pay law, abolishment of the sliding scale and acceptance of the 10 per cent increase, in case the operators guarantee to maintain the increase for one year, they will cast their ballots to compel operators and representatives of coal carrying companies to recognize the union.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

AMERICA LEADS.

United States Receives 2,475 Awards at the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. Professor James H. Gore of Columbian University, juror-in-chief at the Paris exposition, said today: "The exhibits of the United States at the exposition covered the classification more nearly than those of any other country, and the awards received, 2,475, exceeded those made to any other competitors, Germany received 1,826 awards, Great Britain 1,727 and Russia 1,493.

"The United States exhibited in 101 out of 120 classes, a record not exceeded by any other country. The jury work was most thoroughly organized, and was most intelligently performed."

Professor Gore said that the most astonishing results were those achieved by the United States in the fine arts, a class in which we were not looked upon formerly as serious competitors.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

About 40 of the friends and relatives of Miss Emma A. Tallman, daughter of Mr. L. D. Tallman, gave her a surprise party Wednesday evening, the occasion being her birthday. She was the recipient of many handsome presents, including china, money, flowers and a prettily frosted cake, adorned with pinks and smilax, and bearing a suitable inscription. Mrs. Belle Tallman rendered instrumental music, several songs were sung, and Dorothea and Ray Tallman danced and also sang. A collation of sandwiches, cake and coffee was served, and a merry time enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tallman and their daughter Mabel, Mr. Eugene Peckham and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fish of Fall River were present. Mr. Tallman has recently added a bay window of large size to his sitting room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. Fannie J. Faulkner was a delegate from the Portsmouth Union to the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

Miss Edith Peckham is spending the fall and winter with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph P. Albro of Middletown, where she is attending school.

Mr. P. Alonzo Coggeshall of Providence has been a guest of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Ward Coggeshall.

Mrs. Susan Barker of Newton, Mass., is visiting relatives in this place and Middletown.

Miss Edith Anthony has been guest of her sister, Mrs. John E. Manchester.

Mrs. Wheeler and daughter and the Misses Lillian and Rosalie Mayer of Renfrew Park, Newport, enjoyed a picnic at "Greenvale" farm Monday, coming and going by the electric cars.

Mrs. John R. Manchester is ill with muscular rheumatism.

The King's Daughters met with Miss Lily Manchester of Middletown this afternoon. At a former meeting Mrs. Hannah Sisson and Miss Lily Manchester were chosen delegates to attend the annual convention of King's Daughters to be held in Providence Tuesday, October 30.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., LL. D., of Brown University, has accepted an invitation from President Harper to become head of the department of history in the University of Chicago. Professor Jameson has been considering the proposition for several weeks and has finally decided to make Chicago his future home. The friends and alumni of Brown have been intensely interested and have followed Dr. Jameson's consideration of the matter very closely. Dr. Jameson states that he has made the decision with great difficulty and many regrets, fully appreciating the constant kindness he has received in Providence and at Brown University and the friends from whom he would be separated, but he sees at Chicago a professional opportunity which he does not feel able to decline, especially the opportunity for work with graduate students. He will remain at Brown until the close of the college year.

In a message presented by Mayor Fitzgerald to the Pawtucket board of aldermen at the regular meeting last evening the tax assessors were charged with malfeasance in office, it being alleged that they used their office as an adjunct to a political machine and against the best interests of the city. Methods have been resorted to whereby the political complexion of a ward can be changed at the will of the tax assessors, acting it is alleged to further the interests of politicians by entrenching themselves in office. In the message it was stated that these actions were not only a disgrace to the city, malfeasance on the part of the tax assessors, but also deprived the city of thousands of dollars annually from persons who desired to pay a tax on personal property of which they were possessed, but upon which they were deprived the privilege of voting for candidates for the city council.

A conference of the officials of the National Eagle Bank, the Bristol Institution of Savings, the Bristol County Savings Bank, and the First National Bank, all of Bristol, and a committee from the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, is called for next Monday afternoon, with the view of the absorption by the Industrial Trust Company of these banking institutions in the same manner as other banks in the state have been absorbed by the Providence company. Nothing as yet regarding the proposed deal has taken shape with the exception of suggestions made to the officials of the Bristol banks by the Providence company to ascertain their views on the matter. A talk with some of the Bristol banking officials of the banks denoted above shows that there is some tendency to bring about the transaction, as a number think that such change would be beneficial from an economic point of view.

Presiding Judge Douglas granted a temporary injunction restraining the Westerly town council from proceeding to tear up the rails of the Pawcatuck Valley Street Railway Company. The first notice of the injunction was served at 11 o'clock Tuesday night upon Councilman J. A. Babcock, who then went out into the rain to the house of the road superintendent and countermanded the order relative to the placing of the steam roller upon the tracks. Yesterday the notice was served on the other members of the council. A hearing will be held Saturday in Providence to determine whether or not the injunction will be made permanent. It is doubtful if the street can be paved this fall.

A small strike began at the Lorraine mills in Westerly yesterday afternoon by the weavers going out because the mill officials put a boy to work to learn weaving. The men think that if the boy is taught small minors would soon be worked in in the place of adults.

A WALL STREET CAMPAIGN BANNER.

A unique campaign flag floats at the head of Wall street. It is not illumined with a single word to show that it was set up either by a Republican or by a Democratic organization. There is no picture of McKinley or any of Bryan upon it, nor does the word Republican or Democratic appear upon it. But it contains in conspicuous lettering two paragraphs quoted from a speech made by Mr. Bryan. One of these quotes Mr. Bryan's remark warning any one who believes that the gold standard ought to be maintained against voting for him, and the other is a line from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches announcing that he stands right where he did four years ago on the money question. These two sentences are all that are upon the banner. Democrats cannot complain of them, for they are quotations from Mr. Bryan's speeches. To all outward appearances it may be a Democratic banner, but there it sways in the very financial heart of the nation.

INCREASE OF THE BLACK HILLS' GOLD OUTPUT.

[Chicago Record.]

The Black Hills have the possibility of making South Dakota stand second among the states of the Union in the production of gold next year. Colorado is first and California second at the present time, but the Black Hills have only to produce a few millions more and it will outrank California. It is practically sure that the output of gold from the hills will be increased at least one third for the year 1901. The present year has seen a wonderful advance made in the treatment of the low grade ores of the hills by the cyanide process. A few years ago this method of ore treatment was unheard of in the hills, and mine owners were struggling along with the costly smelting chlorinating and other processes, the vast amount of low-grade gold ore being left in the mountains untouched.

Thus far this year, in Lawrence county alone seven new cyanide plants have been started up and are now in steady operation, while seven more new plants are in course of construction. These mills are scattered all over the county and they are doing more to advertise the hills than anything else. There are millions of tons of ore in the Black Hills that carry values too low to treat at a profit in any of the old processes. The cyanide process has created a wonderful demand for these low-grade propositions. The great Homestake company has nearly completed a plant of 1,000 tons' capacity, at a cost of about $250,000. The Spearfish Mining Company, a Colorado concern, has a 250-ton plant nearly completed at Ragged Top and the Detroit & Deadwood Company of New York and Chicago has had its new plant in operation two weeks. The Cleopatra Mining Company, the Wasp No. 2, the Portland of Clinton, Iowa, the Clevenger Company of Rapid City, all have large plants under way.

The cyanide process adapts itself to the ores of the Black Hills much better than to any other ore in the Western states. This has been proved by tests made by Colorado mining men. Plans are being made for five other cyanide plants in the county, which will give before the close of the present year 19 plants in operation. The total tonnage per day of these plants will be about 2,000 tons. This tonnage would increase the output of gold in the hills about one-third.

BRIGHT'S KIDNEY BEANS

CURE PAIN IN THE BACK IN ONE NIGHT.

Endorsed by Military Authority

Colonnade Hotel, New York, May 17, 1899.
For years I have been troubled with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Some times it was exceedingly painful. I was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but they seemed to afford me but temporary relief at the most. A friend suggested Bright's Kidney Beans, and like a drowning man grasping after straws, tried one box and the result was most gratifying. I now use them whenever occasion requires. I consider them a very valuable remedy.
GEN. ELIAS M. GREENE.

For sale by all Druggists. 50 cents per Box.
BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue
Telephone 203-3

Columbia, Hartford and Pennant Wheels

Also a full line of Sundries. Now is the time to get a lamp, Try the Majestic Gas Lamp.
Repairing in all branches. Carriage tires repaired.
—AT—
G. C. & A. H. POPPLE'S, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

You can buy Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in two size bottles, 25cts. and 50 cents. The latter is more economical, containing 3 of the former. For 90 years

TWO SIZES

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment has been the favorite household remedy for inflammation in all forms.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

The safest and surest cure known for Biliousness and Sick Headache and for Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints, is

Parsons' Pills

ONE PILL IS A DOSE
They make new, rich blood, prevent and cure skin Eruptions and Blemishes. Enclosed in glass vials. Postpaid—25 cents a bottle; $1.00 for six.
I. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,
Livery and Boarding Stable
35 FRIENDSHIP STREET.
Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables
Tow'sCt. Office Cor. Downin St. and Bellevue Ave.
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S
Private Boarding Stables
12 & 14 DeBlois Street.
Telephone 243-3.

Window Signs
In Great Variety.

The following cards for the window are on sale at the Daily News Job Office. Price 10c. each, or 3 for 25c.:
To Let.
Tenement To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let.
Rooms To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let With Board.
Furnished Rooms To Let With or Without Board.
Rooms and Board.
Meals at All Hours.
Table Board.
Boarding.
For Sale.
For Sale or For Rent.
Oysters.
Hot Coffee.
The office has a large assortment of wood type and can furnish other card signs in good style at short notice.
207 Thames Street.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,
Hay and Grain.
AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. H. Spooner Co.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Hay, Straw, Salt, etc.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Sulpho-Napthol.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Packers and Shippers
—OF—
Furniture, Pictures, Silver and Crockery
To all parts of the world.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED

J. W. HORTON & CO.,
Upholsterers Cabinet Makers, Furniture and Carpet Dealers.
42 CHURCH STREET.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Closing Out!
Refrigerators,
Water Coolers,
Wire Cloth,
Ice Cream Freezers
Oil Stoves
(Of which we have a large variety, from 50c. to $10)
Also Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $8.
Dinner Sets, $7.50 to $18.
Household Ranges, all prices.
JAMES F. MARDEN,
328 THAMES STREET.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office 10 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

A House on Fire.
4
Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

TRUNKS.

Henry Biesel & Son,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers. Horse and Stable Supplies.
REPAIRING.
256 & 258 Thames Street.
TELEPHONE.

CLOTHING.

Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.
All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herring-bones.
EDWARD OTTO,
Custom Tailor,
244 Thames Street.
Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Foot Notes.

Quite a little uncertainty exists in the minds of customers as to the correct size of trousers at the foot. In a general way all realize that what looks well above a number five shoe would not look well with a number ten shoe. A good general rule for foot size, the fashionable size for this Fall is, add nine inches to the size of your shoe—a seven shoe, sixteen trouser bottom, and so on.

Our Fall and Winter Woolens—the handsomest line we ever had—is now ready for inspection.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
208 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages
Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.
Knives and scissors sharpened.
Let me know your wants by telephone No 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.
GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
6 MARLBORO STREET.

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, especially when you are learning to ride a wheel, but if you have a high-grade ORIENT wheel you will not injure it by the roughest usage. They are well made, light and put together as if it was only one piece. We are selling a handsome wheel for $50 and $65; chainless $75.
SPORTING GOODS AND EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.
U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.
Telephone 232-4.

Watches!
Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.
Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.
—AT—
E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street
Near Mill Street.

H. J. Hass,
FLORIST.
Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants. Funeral and Wedding Work a Specialty. Prices Very Low.
Flower Store, 234 Thames Street, Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

CUPID'S TWO DATES,

Engagements and weddings are gift occasions. Both call for rings, and these finger signs of the two steps to happiness are shown by us in bright array along with other novelties in fashionable jewelry. The display anticipates every want and suggests others not thought of before by the intending buyer. When in doubt call at
Glazier's, 96 Spring St.

Strangers' Directory.

Armory of Newport Artillery, Clarke street.

U. S. Naval Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 P. M. till sunset daily. Band concerts daily from 3:15 to 5:15. Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

Fort Adams—Signal drill from 1 to 2:30 P. M., and guard mount and dress parade at 11 A. M. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, when held at 9 A. M. Battalion drill immediately after dress parade. Band concerts Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30.

Fort Greble—Fort Greble, Dutch Island, commanding the western passage to Narragansett Bay. Steamer Sylvan Shore leaves Newport on Thursdays at 2 P. M., stopping one hour at Fort Greble for convenience of visitors desiring to return by boat.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Open to subscribers from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

People's Library, 260 Thames street—Open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily (except on Sundays), and on Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street—Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Visitors are cordially invited.

Sailboats in charge of experienced boatmen to be found at all hours at Kinsley's wharf; sail or rowboats also at Long and Spring wharves.

Drags for Easton's beach and running the entire length of Bellevue avenue to be found at the boats and cars and at all times on Washington square.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner, Morton Park and Fall River.

Beaches—Easton's Beach, at foot of Bath road; Sachuest, or Second beach, one mile east of Easton's. Bailey's beach, at foot of Bellevue avenue.

Whitehall—Home of Bishop Berkeley, built in 1728, off Berkeley avenue, Middletown. Keys may be obtained at the adjoining place.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, west end of Bailey's beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, west end of Second beach. Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's beaches, past the residences of Gammells, Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Hell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, C. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, O. W. Lippitt and others. Open to the public.

Drives—Bellevue avenue, from Jewish Cemetery to Bailey's beach; Ocean avenue, "ten-mile drive," from Bailey's beach along the south shore, by Grave's Point, Bateman's, Castle Hill, Fort Adams, Brenton's Cove, along the crest of Halidon Hill with its superb views of the harbor, the islands and the bay; West road, from Broadway to Bristol Ferry, nine miles, by Lawton's Valley, the Coal mines and Portsmouth Grove, with full view of the bay; East road, from Broadway to Stone Bridge, twelve miles; Paradise road, from Second beach, by Hanging Rocks to Indian avenue; Indian avenue, continuing north along East shore.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE.

June 1, 1900.

Office hours—7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 9:30 a. m.; 8 to 9 p. m.

Money Order and Registry Department open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Registered mail opens 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Closes 3:30 and 6 p. m.

Carriers' Delivery at 6 a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m. Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

Carriers' Letters may be called for on Sunday mornings from 8 to 9:30; week day evenings from 7:30 to 9.

Special Delivery until 8 p. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

New York City and Foreign—Open 8:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 3:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

New York State—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:50, 2:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Boston and Eastern—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30, 10:50 a. m.; 12:50, 2:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Providence, R. I.—Open 8:00, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 2:50, 4:30, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Connecticut—Open 8:00, 11:50 a. m.; 1:20, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 10:30 a. m.; 2:30, 4:30, 10:00 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 2:20, 5:30 p. m. Close 8:00 a. m.; 1:00, 6:00 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.—Open 10:30 a. m. Close 1:00 p. m.

South Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 1:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 7:30, p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Mails open Sundays at 8 a. m. Mails close Sundays at 9 p. m.

STREET LETTER BOX COLLECTIONS

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Aquidneck House	6:00	10:00	6:20
Ayrault—Greenough,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Beach—Red Cross,	4:30	10:00	6:20
Bellevue—Bath Road,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue—Bellevue Ct.,	6:00	11:00	6:30
Bellevue—Bancroft ave.,	6:00		6:30
Bellevue—Church (Reading Room),	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue ave. (Gerry's),	6:00		6:30
Bellevue—Leroy ave.,	6:00		5:30
Bellevue—Narragansett,	6:00	11:00	6:30
Bellevue—Pelham,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue—Victoria,	6:00		6:30
Broadway—Bull,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Broadway—Caleb Earl,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway—Gould,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway—Powel ave.,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway—Mile Cor.,	4:00		5:00
Broadway—Whitehall,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Casino,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Cliff avenue,	4:30		5:30
Catherine—Elizabeth,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Catherine—Gibbs,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Catherine—Greenough,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Cottage,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Gould—Warner,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Hall—Van Zandt ave.,	4:00		5:00
Kay—Ayrault,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Kay—Brinley,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Kay—Touro,	6:00	11:00	7:00
N. Y. Yacht Club,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Ochre Point,	6:00		6:30
Passenger Depot, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Pelham—Corne,	6:00	10:00	6:30
Perry House,	5:00	11:00	7:30
Rhode Island—Francis,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Rhode Island—Hope,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Spring—Dearborn,	6:30	10:30	6:00
Spring—Mill,	6:00	10:00	6:30
Spring—Touro,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames—Bridge,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Thames—Church,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames—Dean ave,	6:30	10:30	6:00
Thames—Denniston,	6:30	10:30	6:00
Thames—Dixon,	6:30	10:30	6:00
Thames—Green,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames—Mary,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames—Mill,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames—Pelham,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Third—Cherry,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Third—Poplar	4:00	9:30	5:00
U. S. Hotel,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Washington—Elm,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Washington Square,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Willow—Second,	4:00	9:30	5:00
West Broadway—Oak,	4:00	9:30	5:00

SUNDAYS—One Collection from the Street Letter Boxes one-half hour earlier than last daily Schedule.

Poor Printing
is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
WHICH
Kind do you wish to send out to represent you?
Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE
And good work is the result.

IN BOOK LAND.

ARCADY is the land where dreams bud or dreams bloom, a land of beginnings and of endings; even there is "no continuing city." It is a place reached only by means of aerial dream carpets, a wondrous domain from which every path wanders but to which only the humble way of Love leads. There visions are real and dreams come true and hopes are fadeless; there tremors and doubts and littlenesses and fears are never born, and as every one knows the name of its reigning prince is Love, and by his signet are things spurious or counterfeit rejected, and things lovely and honest sealed.

"A Princess of Arcady" Arthur Henry calls the book which seems like a first precious freight launched on a commercial sea. One hopes the staunch little craft will not be swamped by the bluff corsairs which in the guise of historical romances sweep the sea of literature, or be the prey of the buccaneers who hoist the black flags of license and riot and shame.

The romance is daintiness itself, of a quaint, fresh, untainted flavor, reminding one a little of "The Forest Lovers." It has the same air of simplicity and serenity. "A Princess of Arcady" is the story of an island, a garden and a convent, "Our Lady of Peace." Peace indeed presides over all the story. The two children on the island, with their dreams and their thoughts and their plans are altogether charming. The master and mistress of the Garden are not less so. The book is exquisite and the literature is too scantily fed by Romance—ideal Romance—not roistering. "A Princess of Arcady" ought to live in the little niche with Maurice Hewlett's books and Cable's and a few others.

(Doubleday, Page & Co.)

* * *

The mothers who mourn that there are no new Louisa Alcott books to round out every parental Christmas list should buy "The Bennett Twins." Not for a long time has anything been published so unpriggish, so undidactic, so uneverything that has to be gelatine coated to be swallow by healthy boys and girls. It's the story of a brother and sister gifted, who believe in their gifts and prove it by the supreme test of dependence upon them for a livelihood in New York. They leave indulgence and wealth and home behind. It is a picture of studio life and artists' living, full of fun and ambition and pathos, as unrecognized artists' lives are apt to be. It is delightfully unaffected, and all the more affecting for that. The courage and fidelity and determinedly happy outlook of the twins is the result of their living the old Spartan motto they took from home—"With our shields or on them." There couldn't be a more delightful book for the young people. It is written by Grace Marguerite Hurd, and published by the Macmillan Company.

* * *

The Appletons have set a certain standard of fitness to which the novels admitted to their Town and County Library must measure. Two recent issues are particularly good. "Brown of Lost River" is another bit of localized American fiction. This time the Wyoming cattle plains are the background for a love story better than most. The Eastern heroine's adjustment of the Eastern heroine ideals to include the Western cowboy "with a past" is a matter which requires time and danger and treachery to bring about. The story is well told, and its problems are only the orthodox problems of love and caste.

* * *

"A Private Chivalry," in the same series, takes the reader into Colorado. In a gambling den the hero is introduced: breaking away from the reckless mining camp, his fortune takes him to Denver, and it is there that the interesting story goes on. There are parallel love stories, both pretty; there are glimpses of Denver gambling clubs and cosmopolitan gamblers; there is a murder, a suspicion and a vindication. The book is cleirly written, in a manner to arouse and sustain interest, and has a fine, manly hero, quixotic if he be.

(D. Appleton & Co.)

* * *

Many readers of fiction remember "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick" and the temporary stir its publication made. Since that time its author, Beatrice Whitby, has not been idle, yet none of her industry has had the mark of her first success. Her latest book, "Bequeathed," is a very pleasant love story. If people stopped writing this sort of novel there would be only adventure and pessimism left to the romantic; and there is many a reader who, wearied of perils and 'vocations and' doctrines, turns restfully to the placid waters of a real old-fashioned love story.

(Harper & Bros.)

GERMAN SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

[London Standard.]

The ship for the German South pole expedition, to start next year, is now being built in the Howaldt dockyard, at Kiel, Germany. It is a wooden three-masted schooner, with strong ribs and triple woodwork of oak, pitch pine and greenheart, for protection against the ice pressure. It is hoped by this to obtain sufficient strength without the form of the body of the vessel being so oblique as was the case with the Fram, which proved to be of great disadvantage as regards seaworthiness. The expedition will consist of five savants, five ship's officers, including the engineer, and about 20 men. The ship will have a triple-expansion engine capable of an average speed of seven knots. The space under the forecastle will be prepared for about 50 draught dogs. All the available space will be turned into coal bunkers. Besides five ordinary boats, an oak amphibian boat will be taken, six metres long and two broad, and capable of holding 14 to 20 persons, or 2,500 kilograms. The engine, of four horse-power, will give the boat a speed of from four to five knots. A captive balloon, with the necessary filling apparatus, and a searchlight apparatus, will also be taken; also a windmill for the working of the dynamo engine when the boiler is not under steam. Termination island, geographically still little known, will probably form the first objective of the expedition, whence the vessel will proceed east until about the nineteenth longitude before sailing south, as the soundings for this route have not yet been made. The west side of Victoria Land is then to be visited, and the question of its connection with Kemp Land and Enderby Land settled. The South Polar sea will then be traversed on the Atlantic side. On the return South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha will be visited. The expedition will co-operate with the English and American expeditions, and also with one from Scotland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, O. F. MEYERS.

CHILD'S DRESS OF CASHMERE.

The illustration shows a pretty dress for a little girl six or eight years old. It is of cashmere and is plaited at the shoulders and crossed diagonally, the edges being ornamented by a Greek design formed of narrow velvet ribbon. The sleeves are plaited at the top and have a Greek pattern around the wrists. The collar and plastron are laid in five horizontal plaits, being made of silk to match the dress goods. The belt is also of the silk. This same design may be carried out in wash goods.

Little boleros entirely composed of stitched plaits are seen. These appear to

GIRL'S DRESS.

be difficult of manufacture, but in reality the method of making them is quite simple. A plain, well-fitting lining is first prepared, and on this are basted narrow, overlapping folds of the goods composed of narrow bias strips. The fact that these folds are bias renders it easy to adjust them to the form of the bolero, and after they are firmly basted in position they are stitched. This cloth is, of course, the only kind suitable for such treatment as heavy goods are too clumsy.

Skirts continue to be very tight around the hips, whether they are plain or plaited, but the back forms a Watteau plait or fan plaits, or is gathered instead of being perfectly flat. The Watteau plait is particularly liked for trained evening gowns.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Some are cursed with the fulness of satiety; and how can they bear the ills of life when its very pleasures fatigue them?—[Colton.

Breakfast.

Lettuce and Tomato Salad.
Poached Eggs on Toast.
Grape Fruit. Radishes.
Cafe au Lait.

Luncheon.

Italian Omelet
Lettuce Sandwiches.
Chocolate Custard Pie.
Oolong Tea.

Dinner.

Iced Clam Broth in Cups.
Baked Bluefish. Fried Onion Dressing.
Butter Beets. Lima Beans.
Escalloped Potatoes.
Macedoine Salad. Mayonnaise Dressing.
Compote of Prunes.
Water Wafers. Edam Cheese.
Demi Tasse.

Chocolate Custard Pie. Beat together one whole egg and the yolks of three; add half a cupful of sugar, one pint of milk, a little salt and flavoring to taste. Bake with an under crust. Grate two tablespoonfuls of unsweetened chocolate, and set on the back of the stove to melt. Beat the whites of the three eggs until stiff, add six teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar, and stir gradually into the chocolate when it is melted. When the pie is done, pour the frosting on top, and return to the oven for five minutes.

RAIMENT OF VENETIAN GIRLS.

One of the greatest surprises that greet a tourist in Venice is the sombre raiment of the Venetian girl. Most people are so accustomed to see her cavorting on the stage of light opera in gaudy hues and depicted by the artist in colors rivaling the rainbow that when she is seen in real life the revelation of our long delusion comes with somethings approaching a shock. Beautiful in many cases we find her; so far the artists have presented her faithfully. But in the matter of attire, how far short they have fallen of the realistic ideal!

In her portrait she has been presented in the favorite pastime of gossiping, with gesture of hand and play of expression.

Meanwhile, the Venetian girls of today unfeelingly ignore the ideas held of them in rival studios and traverse the city gowned according to their own notions. Their dress, while not always black, is generally of a dark hue, close-fitting and neither short nor long. The universal open air garment of the townswomen of all ages is the black shawl with a deep fringe of silk, folded with a short point above and a long point below, wrapping about the figure from neck, and sometimes from head to foot.

Every woman in Venice follows the latest mode of dressing the hair, which is another radical departure from the artist's idea. In general, the women of Venice impress the visitor as demure and trim and far less fond of color than their sisters in London, Paris or New York.

TIMEPIECES OF THE PAST.

Curious Collection of These Devices Shown in the National Museum.

[Washington Times.]

One of the most curious collections in the National Museum is that of antique and primitive methods of recording time. Sun dials, hour glasses, water clocks and old watches are among these devices, and a Chinese geomantic compass, a south-pointing needle, and a Persian astrolabe are "thrown in."

Undoubtedly the most primitive method shown for keeping time is that sometimes employed by the Navajo Indians even at the present day. This consists in setting up a staff or stick in the snow, and tracing upon the white expanse the angles made by the sun's shadow.

Some sun dials enclosed in neat pocket cases, and of comparatively recent manufacture, are also shown. A curious set of sand glasses, mounted in a carved and gilded ebony frame, forms a feature of the collection. This was probably in use in a monastic institution of the Middle Ages, as it dates from about the fourteenth century, when instruments for keeping time were not in popular use, being, in fact, confined almost entirely to clerical uses. At the time of the Protestant Reformation these hour glasses were used in pulpits, as long controversial sermons were then in vogue. By the middle of the seventeenth century the Puritan preachers inflicted discourses of two hours or more upon their congregations, and in some degree to regulate these enthusiastic talkers, hour glasses were placed upon the desks of their pulpits. In 1623 we read of a preacher "being attended by a man that brought after him his book and hour glass." Some churches were provided with half-hour-glasses also, and the anxiety of the clerk may be imagined as he watched the parson select his monitors of time's flight, as upon this would depend the length of the discourse.

L'Estrange tells an amusing story of a parish clerk, who had listened patiently to a preacher "till he was three quarters through his second glass," and the auditory had slowly withdrawn, tired out by his prosing. At last the clerk himself arose at a convenient pause in the sermon, and calmly requested "when he had done" if he would be pleased to close the church door, and "push the key under it," as himself and the few who remained were about to retire. Many are the humorous incidents which attended the use of the pulpit hourglass. There is in existence an old print representing Rev. Hugh Peters preaching, and holding up the hour glass as he exclaims: "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass!"

A similar tale is told by Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, at the beginning of the last century. Famous for the length of his sermons as for the quaintness of his style, he was at one time declaiming with great vehemence against the sin of drunkenness, and in his ardor had fairly allowed the hourglass to run out before bringing his discourse to a conclusion. Unable to arrest himself in the midst of his eloquence, he reversed the monitory horologue and exclaimed: "Brethren, I have somewhat more to say on the nature and consequences of drunkenness, so let's have the other glass."

The old watches in the National Museum collection are likewise very interesting. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively recent date of their invention, no collection or investigation has tended to throw the least light upon the origin of the watch. Southern Germany appears to have first attained eminence in the manufacture of pocket time-pieces, and the earliest watches were known as "Nuremberg eggs." A specimen of one of these quaint watches is seen in the collection.

They are worn at the girdle, and their shape suggested their popular title. The movements of the "Nuremberg egg" were entirely of steel. Afterward brass was adopted for the plates and pillars. The dials of these old watches are generally of silver or gold, sometimes richly chased. The most quaint and bizarre forms seem to have been adopted by the early watch makers, such as birds, crosses, skulls, etc., but by the latter part of the seventeenth century all these quaint designs had passed out of fashion.

The Chinese geomantic compass and south-pointing needle, while not designed to record time, seems adapted to a very great variety of purposes. One of its uses is in determining, by means of some magical characters inscribed upon the rim, the good or bad luck which will attend a person's taking up his residence or starting a business in a certain locality. The Persian astrolabe is also doubtless a very valuable contrivance, but its extreme complication renders the very idea of its use appalling to the uninitiated.

PERSONALS.

....Henry James is preparing to abandon London as a permanent residence, and will live hereafter in Massachusetts.

....Governor General Wood will leave Havana for the United States this week, intending to return to that city about October 25.

....Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company has announced his citizenship in Florida, and registered at Jacksonville for the coming election.

....Mrs. Mary G. Pickens is at the head of a committee of Alabamians who are soliciting a fund for the purpose of purchasing a silver service to be presented to Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame, as a testimonial of his valor.

....The new King of Italy proposes to give his valuable collection of rare old coins to one of the state museums. He says that if he should keep it he would give to its improvement time which his present duties will not allow him to spare.

....Justin McCarthy, almost simultaneously with his retirement from public life, has been the recipient of a private presentation in the form of a substantial annuity settled upon him for life. What makes the testimonial the more gratifying is that it was set on foot and carried through almost entirely by men with whom Mr. McCarthy had no association in politics.

....John Ernest McCann has been making a study of Rufus Choate's sentences and of his wonderful vocabulary. He finds one sentence containing 710 words and another containing 1,219 words. The marvel is that these sentences, like the "seven by nine" sentences of De Quincey, are "clear as a brook and brilliant as a star." Rufus Choate stands second only to Shakespeare in wealth of vocabulary. Shakespeare uses 15,000 unrepeated words, and Rufus Choate 11,693. The expression often applied to Dante "Gifted with word so apt to fit thy thought"—applies also to Rufus Choate.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

GOOD-NIGHT!

Josephine Preston Peabody, in October Scribner's.

Good-night, my burden! Rest you there:
The working-hours are over
Poor weight, that had to be my care—
And why, let time discover!
The evening star sheds down on me
The dearer look than laughter,
At whose clear call I put by all
Forbids me follow after,
Free, free to breathe first breath again,
the breath of all hereafter!

Good-night heart's grief and rest you there
Until you're sure tomorrow;
Here's only place for that wide air
More old, more young, than sorrow,
And though I hear, from far without,
These raging winds keep revel,
Oh yet I must bestow some trust
Where Water seeks her level—
Where wise-heart Water seeks and sings,
until she reach the level.

THE HAPPY ASS.

[E. K. [illegible], in Smart Set.]

[The chief beauty of the following poem is that it is both rhyme and blank verse—rhyme according to the spelling, and blank verse according to the pronunciation.]

Through twilight's gold I heard the wild ass bray
His love song, which resounded o'er the quay,
While he, well knowing that for joy he should
Cavort in glee, kicked up the mossy mould,
And with the energy of lusty youth
Once more let off his everlasting mouth,
Which set on edge two polka-dotted calves,
Until they, too, oped wide their safety valves
And feel like me—and I flew like the wolf,
Or e'en the hit ball in the game of golf.

FANCIES.

He—Do you think you could learn to love me?

She—I might. I learned to like olives.—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Hawkins—I see a man out West rescued a widow from drowning, and she married him in three days.

Robbins—What caused the delay?—[Smart Set.

Briggs—Wonder why they call a woman whose husband has left her a grass widow?

Griggs—Don't know, unless it is because she is living in clover.—[Boston Transcript.

Mr. Benedict—I see you very often with that young Van Boodle; am I premature in offering my congratulations?

Kitty Winslow—Oh, no, not at all; I have just refused him.—[Harlem Life.

Not What He Meant. Dick Wittington—How beautiful you are and how homely she is.

"Ah, but Sadie has brains."

"Still, I would rather be you."—[Life.

Willie—Mamma, I dreamed last night that papa gave me a bicycle for my birthday, and you gave me a watch.

Mamma—But, Willie, you know dreams go by contraries.

Willie—Then you will give me the bicycle, and papa the watch?—[Brooklyn Life.

She Knew. "You must come and see us, my dear," said a lady to a little girl of her acquaintance. "Do you know our number?"

"Oh, yes," responded the innocent child. "Papa says you always live at sixes and sevens."—[Tit-Bits.

Her Choice. Kind lady—Here is a dime. Now, promise me you will not go to that saloon over the way and spend it.

Thirsty Thomas—I promise, lady. But is there any special saloon in town you'd like me to patronize?—[Puck.

Mrs. Frowfrow—Does Miss Tatting have an establishment, or does she come to the houses of her patrons?

Mrs. Binsfolds—Oh, she always comes to the house.

Mrs. Frowfrow—And is she a good dressmaker?

Mrs. Binsfolds—No, she isn't, to tell th truth; but, then she is such good company. She always knows everything that is going, and she has such an interesting way of telling it! Oh, you'll never be sorry if you engage her. Your dresses won't be just what they should be, but you'll know more than you ever did before.—[Boston Transcript.

HUNTINGTON AND THE REPORTER.

[Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.]

The late Mr. Collis P. Huntington was a hard man for reporters to reach, or to get an interview from even after being seen. A few years ago a new reporter was assigned to see him and was given no warning as to the difficulty of the task. In an outer room a youthful clerk kept him waiting half an hour. Mr. Huntington was busy.

"You tell Mr. Huntington," said the reporter, "that unless I see him at once I'll go away." He had a vague and uncertain idea of Mr. Huntington's standing in the business world. In less than a minute the clerk returned, saying, "Mr. Huntington asks that you step in." As the newspaper worker stepped in, the millionaire looked at him over his spectacles. "Well?" said he.

When the object of the call was explained—which was to get details of a railroad deal involving millions—Mr. Huntington looked at his questioner curiously, for the reporter was boyish in appearance and a bit timid besides. Just a moment the railroad man waited; then he began an elaborate account of railroads and stocks. His hearer saw that he could not understand what was being told him.

"Excuse me," he interrupted, "but will you do me a favor? You see, I've only been connected with a newspaper a few days. Will you be so kind as to write out a few lines on this consolidation, so that I can study it out?"

Mr. Huntington looked at him again over his glasses. Then, without a word, he turned and wrote on a piece of paper that lay on his desk—wrote for 15 minutes.

The story got in the paper that same day, almost as Mr. Huntington had written it. The next day the reporter was complimented for his good work by the city editor. He had secured an interview with the railroad king where veterans had failed.

UNBEARABLE ITCHING

Felt It Would Be a Relief to Tear Skin From Back. Cured by CUTICURA.

I had a breaking out all over my back. The itching was almost unbearable, and at times I felt that it would be a relief to tear the skin off my back. I tried doctors' prescriptions, and several remedies, without even relief. I read of your CUTICURA remedies in the Indianapolis *News*. After three applications, my back quit itching, and by the time the box of CUTICURA Ointment was half used the breaking out had all disappeared.

J. B. THOMAS,
2510 Cornell Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

CUTICURA THE SET $1.25

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to allay itching, and soothe and heal, CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

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And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

Constipation Sleeplessness

I have taken Semit Tablets for constipation and sleeplessness, and I am convinced they are as recommended.

WM. W. FOLEY, JR.
Fall River, Mass.

Semit is sold by all good druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Evening Class in Business Writing

Begins Oct. 9. Called 7 P. M., out at 8. Term, (15 lessons) only $5. Both sexes.
Office now open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M., and daily, 9 to 1.

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Just arrived. Another lot of
BUCKWHEAT
Self-raising and the plain.

We are still selling our own brand of
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Our B. C. Blend Coffee suits the majority; 4 pounds $1.
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, 15c. a can.
Chalmer's Gelatine, 3 packages for 25c.
Blue Ribbon Brand Seeded Raisins, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Jello, a delicious dessert, 3 packages for 25c.
Oxford Corn Starch, 5c. a package.
Fancy Virginia Sweet Potatoes, dry and sweet, 15 pounds for 25c.
Fels Naphtha Soap, 10 bars for 45c.
Laundry Soap, 12 bars for 24c.

—AT—

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[illegible]	$1.50
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THOMAS W. LYONS,
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Start Right.

To start right you must begin the day with a nice breakfast, and with the following you can select material for one:

Aunt Maria Pancake Flour, per package,	10c
Self-Raising Buckwheat,	10c, 16c and 22c
Mother's Oats,	10c
Cream Wheat,	15c
Genuine Maple Syrup,	25c

Then try some one of our Coffees:

Private Blend Java and Mocha,	35c
Ocean House,	30c
Bellevue,	25c

We have just received invoices of Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.

Also some extra good Seeded Raisins, 2 pounds for 25c. Hatchet Brand Clam Chowder, 18c. Canned Clams, 10c.

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Telephone 35-5.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

CREATING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Fire Chief Croker complains that the civil service examinations put "tenderfeet" in the department in New York, but in Brooklyn, according to reports, those examinations are of little effect and there has been a wholesale abuse of them to secure positions for machine men. It is said that members of the department who have recently taken examinations for promotion have been assisted in obtaining a high standard by men who have had charge of the tests, and further that all those involved, with one exception, are connected with Tammany Hall.

The exposure of the fraud has been brought about by a discovery that men whose illiteracy has made them almost notorious among illiterate men had been successful in obtaining a high standing, notwithstanding the fact that the tests to which they were compelled to submit were severe.

Investigation showed that a new system of fraud in civil service examinations had been devised, one by which the applicants for positions in the department were provided with a full set of questions in advance, and if this assistance was not sufficient the answers were written out for the applicant and by him handed in as his own. By this very simple means men who could have no chance to pass the examination on their merits were able to come out of the contest with flying colors. One case which has particularly come under the notice of the members of the civil service commission is that of a man now occupying the position of a foreman in Brooklyn. He obtained a rating of 98 per cent by this fraudulent means, and it is said can do little more than write his name.

The commission is at work on an investigation of the fraud and some men in high positions in the fire department and in the Tammany Hall management are likely to be involved. It is said that in New York the men of the fire department are under closer supervision and have been unable to make proper arrangements for advancing themselves by means of fraudulent examinations, and thus for once Brooklyn is discredited rather than New York; but it is intimated that the firemen of the larger part of the great city would have done as much for themselves if the opportunity offered, and consequently they are no more entitled to credit than are their fellow-workers in Brooklyn.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has been considered a doubtful state in the Presidential campaign, with the chances favoring Bryan; but the registration of voters for the election has put a new aspect on the situation. In 13 the principal cities the Democrats have fallen short of their registration of a year ago, and both the Republicans and the Independents have gained, the former largely. In Louisville the Democrats registered outnumber the Republicans about 1,500, and the independents number over 7,000. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent of the independent vote will go to the Republicans and this will wipe out entirely the Democratic plurality. Last year a Democratic plurality of 7,500 in the registration was changed to a Republican plurality of 2,000 on the vote. In Bowling Green last year the registration showed 200 Democratic majority over all, and this year the Democrats have a scant 200 majority over the Republicans, with over 600 independents registered. In Lexington last year the Democratic registration showed 1,200 majority, and this year it is cut down to about 200.

The largest part of the independent registration are Democrats who will not vote for Governor Beckham, who succeeded Governor Goebel when the latter was killed. The Republican campaign managers estimate from a recent poll of the voters, that the state will give McKinley 10,000 plurality and Mr. Yerkes, the Republican nominee for governor, 20,000 plurality, and that two of the 11 Congressmen will be Republicans.

ECONOMY BETTER THAN WASTE.

We are said to be the most wasteful people on the face of the globe, and Uncle Sam is beginning a reform in his household. The Treasury Department officials are bound to stop the waste of gas, electricity and water, and a circular has been sent to the heads of all public buildings looking to this end. A proper degree of watchfulness is demanded, and in postoffice working rooms the places where the most waste has been observed, officials and employees are directed to extinguish lights immediately upon completion of work, or when there exists no further necessity of a certain light. The waste of water is to be guarded against by every means possible, and a strict attention to this order it is believed will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the department. It is now the custom to light postoffice working rooms at dusk and to allow the illumination to last till the closing hour, without regard to any necessity of the case.

IN THE HALL OF FAME.

The senate of the faculty of the New York University has examined one-third of the returns of the 100 judges who were asked to name 50 Americans who are worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame. The names examined included those of authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers and philanthropists, and the returns of the 100 judges on these classes only were considered. Of authors Ralph Waldo Emerson received 86 votes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 84, Washington Irving 82 and Nathaniel Hawthorne 72, with William Cullen Bryant at 47, three short of the 50 votes necessary for enrolment. Of educators Horace Mann alone received the requisite number. Of inventors Robert Fulton received 84 votes, Samuel F. B. Morse 79, Eli Whitney 66 and Elias Howe 53. Of missionaries and explorers Adoniram Judson led with 35 votes and Daniel Boone had 31, but none received the requisite number. Of philanthropists Peter Cooper received 68 votes and George Peabody 61. The other classes will be canvassed tomorrow afternoon and evening. These include the statesmen and public men, who are expected to furnish the largest number of successful names.

Mr. Bryan says of those persons in opposition to the Democratic party: "They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man that can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every court that will be corrupted." Mr. Bryan has drawn his inference from the past conduct of his Tammany supporters, it is feared. Richard Croker would feel a chill descending on a meeting where his Presidential client aired well known Tammany methods so openly, even if he credited them to the wrong side. "Be ardent, my pupil, but be not too ardent!" we can hear him advise.

A poll of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology regarding Presidential preferences shows that 16 will vote for McKinley, one is against both, three are undecided, seven are noncommittal, one is for a third ticket and one is dissatisfied, but no one is willing to announce his determination to vote for Bryan. Professor Cross says he does not believe in the present administration, but that his sole purpose in voting for McKinley is the maintenance of the gold standard. Professor Chandler says: "I am between the devil and the deep sea; but I shall probably vote for McKinley as the lesser of two evils."

It is said that Richard Olney is the only member of President Cleveland's cabinets who is now out for Bryan. Six members of those two Democratic cabinets are now dead; six of those still living will support McKinley and sound money—Charles S. Fairchild, John G. Carlisle, Daniel S. Lamont, William C. Whitney, Don M. Dickinson and J. Sterling Morton—while the others, including Hilary A. Herbert, Hoke Smith, David R. Francis, W. S. Bissell, William F. Vilas, Judson Harmon and W. L. Wilson, are lying very low and taking no part in the campaign.

A beautiful little Rembrandt in the Louvre has been found with two initials cut into the picture down to the bare canvas. The injury is irreparable, and the vandalism may result in all the valuable old masters in the collection getting a glass covering. The pictures in London galleries are protected in this fashion from London smut, but it has been considered a great drawback to the enjoyment of the visitor. However, if tools are allowed loose they must be guarded against.

The Boston Democrats are having a hard time nominating a successor to Congressman Fitzgerald. It is the only Congressional district in the state where there is a reasonable certainty of the election of the Democratic nominee and there are plenty of rising statesmen striving for the honor. Ten ballots have already been taken in the convention but no one of the candidates is nearer the prize than he was at the beginning.

China is to lose quantities of her old Ming vases and other rare porcelains without the Occidental collectors profiting much by the striking out of the Eastern treasures. It is feared that the soldiers will destroy the greater part of them, having through little idea of its value.

The Belgian-Roumanian baby is ... The rulers of the two countries are proud that there is no gain to either country in a victory that will cost more than it is worth. Expediency is an excellent peace measure.

The base ball season is practically over, but golf still holds its sway and football is beginning to attract public attention. Sports we have with us always.

The good effects of mountain air are proved by the case of the woman of 80 years who has just received a prize as the best yodeler in the contest that has taken place at Berne.

The coal operators now rest their case, and it is time for the strikers to reconsider the next move. The trouble is entirely in their hands for the future.

So Sir Thomas Lipton is to have another try for the America's cup. We hope he will have just as good luck as before, and not a whit better.

Former President Benjamin Harrison will not make a speech during the Presidential campaign, but will vote for McKinley.

The disappearing gun carriage is likely to disappear from our coast defenses.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS.

[New York Tribune.]

It is a rather curious fact that Great Britain, which has the largest navy in the world and has spent far more money than any other nation in investigating problems of naval construction and warfare, should never have adopted or even experimented with the submarine torpedo boat. Every now and then her ministers are questioned upon the subject or criticised for apparent indifference, perhaps at the instigation of disappointed inventors. A few weeks ago the rumor was circulated that the admiralty had altered its attitude and contemplated a trial of a new submarine boat. The story was officially denied, but this served to excite a fresh discussion in the columns of the newspapers.

It would not be at all surprising if the British authorities were much better posted than is commonly supposed. When challenged on this point on one occasion Mr. Goschen curtly remarked: "We know all about submarines." The failure of the government to take the public into its confidence is not conclusive evidence that it has never investigated nor secretly deliberated. It is thought by many naval experts that the chief function of this new type of vessel will be the defense of a harbor against blockaders, and therefore that it will be a resource of the weaker rather than the stronger power. Certainly if Cervera had had the Holland at Santiago he might have compelled the Yankee ships outside to keep moving in a particularly lively manner to avoid being blown up; and it is doubtful if even these precautions would have insured immunity to Sampson's fleet. Now, some time is likely to elapse before England finds herself in the position of the weaker power. It is morally certain that conspicuously superior strength in cruisers and battleships would enable her to make her enemy's coast, rather than her own, the scene of war. For practical purposes, therefore, submarines would be of little use to her. Such craft cannot carry fuel enough to make long runs at sea. They are too slow, moreover, to accompany a fleet for any considerable distance, unless, indeed, like other small torpedo boats, they are taken on board big ships and launched at the scene of action.

It has been suggested, however, that a wholesome moral effect on the officers and men of the British navy would be produced by the mere knowledge that the admiralty had a few submarines for use in emergencies and also for test purposes during naval manoeuvres, instead of relying exclusively on observation of the experiments of other countries or council chamber suggestions of strategy. This argument is not altogether without force, especially inasmuch as the submarine is yet a good deal of an unknown quantity.

Still, this much has been demonstrated concerning it—the lives of the men who embark in such a boat are in little greater peril than those of sailors in unsubmerged torpedo boats. The crew must keep as nearly motionless as possible lest they spoil the trim and stability of the craft. But otherwise they are subjected to little additional inconvenience. While not so swift nor so easily manoeuvred as a vessel that stays on the surface all the time, the submarine is better able to make itself invisible while delivering an attack, especially at night. It still seems to be necessary for the submarine to project her conning tower out of the water at intervals to locate the enemy, but a conning tower is much smaller than a whole boat; and an occasional momentary exposure of it involves much less risk than remaining on the surface. Experience and special training are requisite in order to secure the best results from officers and men, and the service is not particularly inviting. Yet in spite of these incidental drawbacks the recent Newport manoeuvres showed that the submarine is an exceedingly dangerous neighbor for the large vessels of a blockading fleet.

ART OF BREATHING PROPERLY.

[Boston Transcript.]

"It may seem strange enough," said a doctor recently, "but really over 90 per cent of the population do not know how to breathe. Nature kindly enough adapts herself to imperfect methods of respiration, as she adapts herself to the unnatural quantities of tea, coffee or alcohol a man floods his system with during his lifetime, but all the same she does not approve. Why, one of the first things an actor or a singer has to do is to begin to learn how to breathe before he can learn how to produce the voice properly. The first point is to fill the lungs. Very few people take the trouble to do that. As a rule they distend them until the lungs are about three-quarters full and then they stop, leaving the base of the lungs unemployed, and naturally ready for any mischief, like rust, filth, things or persons.

"If people would only take the trouble to breathe properly consumption would no longer be heard of. Why is exercise so beneficial? Simply because in running, rowing or cycling people are obliged to fill their lungs to their utmost capacity to breathe—in short, as nature meant them to breathe. I have frequently recommended those whose business will not permit of any outdoor exercise to practice breathing for an hour in the morning and at night; exercise is not a necessity—breathing properly is. How to go about it: Watch an infant lying on its back if you want to see breathing done as it ought to be; or if you have got out of the habit of proper respiration, one of the first points to remember in learning how to breathe is to keep your shoulders down; they are inclined to go up long before the lungs are filled. Another part is to get control over your lungs; fill them slowly, lying on your back if possible and feeling them fill; then empty them at will, sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly. Unless the mind has control of the muscles which distend and empty the lungs, then it is no use trying to breathe. An hour's practice daily will do you more good than all the gymnasiums in the world. Yes, breathing is undoubtedly a lost art, and, if we are to remain a healthy nation, it must be recovered."

A NEW PROFESSION.

Woman Who Cleans and Repairs Jewelry at Customers' Houses.

[Washington Star.]

"My little leather bag contains all the materials and implements necessary to clean and repair jewelry," a New York woman explained. "I go from house to house in New York and have all the work that I can do. You have no idea how many sensible women there are who will not allow their favorite pieces of jewelry to be repaired by the best houses simply because they fear that some of their stones will be changed. I have many customers who watch me closely the entire time that I am at work on their property. It was the discovery of this peculiarity in a friend of mine that gave me the idea. Before actually beginning my work I entered a good establishment as an apprentice, where I learned not only how to clean and repair jewelry, but also old watches, of which I make a specialty.

"I had absolutely no trouble in getting work. My method is very simple. I call, ask for the lady of the house, explain my business and, as a rule, get some work. By this method I soon had as many customers as I could manage, and now I have many calls that I am obliged to refuse simply for lack of time. Nearly every woman of liberal means has a good supply of jewelry, and few of them keep it in such good condition that it does not need repairing and cleaning at least every six months. Few of them are willing to trust the cleaning of their finer pieces to their maids, and as it is more convenient for them to let me come in to clean it than it is for them to collect it and send it to a jeweler, I get the work. These are my regular customers. Those who fear to allow their treasures into the hands of any one where they cannot watch them belong to another class. As a rule, the articles they prize so highly are of little value to any one besides themselves.

"My charges are less than those of a regular jeweler and I am particular to have my work as good. I average $5 a day above the cost of all materials used and my transportation expenses. That I consider good earnings for a woman doing, as you might say, mechanical work in New York city. No, I never take work home. My evenings are all free and so are my Sundays, I need rest, particularly my eyes. I often buy articles of my patrons and also act as agent in bringing purchasers to those who would like to sell. Many women admire only the latest fashions in jewelry just as they do in gowns. When an article is no longer what they consider stylish they become very anxious to get rid of it in order to use the money to get something more to their taste. Knowing that I keep in touch with the taste and desires of my patrons they appeal to me to act as agent. The majority of these women keep the jeweler's boxes in which they buy the articles, and when they are cleaned and snugly wrapped in their colored cottons it is hard to distinguish them from new. I have sold many such as wedding presents and I cannot see the slightest objection to their being used in this way. They are always just as represented, and cost about half as much as they would if bought new from the jeweler. Of course, I have many bargains, for as a rule such ultra-stylish women are exceedingly extravagant. As they wear only the latest designs and the most fashionable stones they are often glad to let things go for a much smaller sum than they originally cost.

"Then, again, I have patrons who have met with reverses and are forced to sell their jewels. Such things are not absolutely necessary and are the first to be disposed of when money is needed. Fluctuations in the stock market always have such an effect. Brokers seem particularly fond of having their family wear handsome jewelry, and when they are in luck most of them buy such pieces that can be sold when things go against them. I never lend money on jewelry, though I must admit that I have been asked to do so more than once. It is the one thing that I shall always refuse, and I think my reasons are obvious.

"My regular customers are, as a rule, of two classes, collectors or persons hunting bargains. The collectors have a fancy for some particular style or some article of all styles. They are always on the alert to add to their collection, and are willing to pay good prices. On the other hand, the bargain hunters do not care what they get so long as it is cheap. Then there is another class who I cannot call regular purchasers. They are women of means and generous impulses. When my patrons meet with reverses and call on me I look their jewels over, put them in thorough repair and take them to some of these women who I think will buy. I tell the circumstances, never the names, and it is seldom indeed that I do not make sales. All of this I do on a per cent basis, and last year I almost doubled my earnings of $5 a day.

"My work is pleasant, I might almost say dainty. There is nothing heavy or laborious, so I cannot see why other women should hesitate to undertake it. I am the only one in the field, so far as I can learn, but I am sure that there is room even here in New York for many more."

MISCHIEVOUS TALK.

[Boston Transcript.]

If anything, the cry of corruption started this week by Mr. Bryan is a confession of defeat in advance—a sensing of the shadow of coming eclipse. Every American voter should read the remarkable words uttered by Mr. Bryan, almost within the shadow of the courthouse where his father held court, at his old home, Salem, Ill. After remarking that, "If any one wanted to declare that I was a bad man, I would want him to make the declaration here rather than any place else. I hardly feel like making a political speech here, for this is a sacred spot to me," and expressing regret that all could not see political issues alike, after such a preface, making the offence only the more serious, he starts out with this furious tirade:

"If the election were held today there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the electoral college and in the popular vote. But the Republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every court that can be corrupted."

We do not recall ever hearing such accusations brought against any great political party by the candidate of the opposition. Partisan newspapers may misrepresent and abuse the opposition and petty stumpers may rant, but for a candidate for President on the ticket of one of the great parties to utter such charges is beyond all precedent. It is not only the impropriety of it, but they are dangerous. Does Mr. Bryan suppose for a moment that the lower elements of society, which support him, can hear such words and they have been emblazoned in bold type by the newspapers supporting him in every city, believe them and go about their work in their own cheerful and good-natured way? Not by any means. Such accusations, when coupled as they are by Mr. Bryan with constant attacks on the substantial persons and parts of society, the enterprising and the prosperous, are bound to incite these unruly revolutionary spirits to acts of violence.

There have been increasing illustrations of this tendency at various places in the country, such as the recent attack on the Depew paraders in Chicago, and a careful, considerate and patriotic man would strive to allay such excitement. In the presence of riotous mobs, whose inspiration came from such words as those which we have just quoted, what sympathy would Mr. Bryan receive? How could he throw up his hands in righteous horror and deplore such outrages? What other effect would be more likely to follow these words and others of like import, such as the charge made by him in Wisconsin, that the government is building forts near large cities in which to maintain troops to put down any efforts of laboring men to obtain their rights. Such speeches cause disgust and no one can put faith in the man who utters them. But it must be remembered that his followers do trust him, no matter what he says, and their devotion to him makes careful students of political issues weigh carefully the consequences of his ballot and whether it may help to array one section or class against another, and thus bring about social and economic chaos.

Nor have these reckless words of Mr. Bryan, quoted above, the semblance of truth. They are as false as they are mischievous. The difficulties of Mr. Hanna in securing campaign funds are almost a proverb, so familiar are they to all newspaper readers. Nor are the managers of the Republican party attempting to steal the election. Doubtless there are men in both parties ready to seize any means, however foul, to win; but that such men predominate, or are a considerable factor, no one acquainted with politics believes.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ALPHABET.

[Arthur J. Evans, in London Times.]

In my excavation of the prehistoric palace of Knossos I came upon a series of deposits of clay tablets, representing the royal archives, the inscriptions on which belong to two distinct systems of writing—one hieroglyphic and quasi-pictorial; the other for the most part linear and much more highly developed. Of these the hieroglyphic class especially presents a series of forms answering to what, according to the names of the Phoenician letters, we must suppose to have been the original pictorial designs from which these, too, were derived. A series of conjectural reconstructions of the originals of the Phoenician letters on this line were, in fact, drawn out by my father, Sir John Evans, for a lecture on the origin of the alphabet, given at the Royal Institution in 1872, and it may be said that two thirds of these resemble almost line for line actual forms of Cretan hieroglyphics. The oxhead (Aleph), the house (Beth), the window (He), the peg (Vau), the fence (Cheth), the hand (Yod), seen sideways; and the open palm (Kaph); the fish (Nun); the post or trunk (Samekh); the eye (Ain); the mouth (Pe); the teeth (Shin); the cross-sign (Tau); not to speak of several other probable examples, are all literally reproduced.

The analogy thus supplied is, indeed, overwhelming. It is impossible to believe that while on one side of the east Mediterranean basin these alphabetic prototypes were naturally evolving themselves, the people of the opposite shore were arriving far the same result, by a complicated process of selection and transformation of a series of hieratic Egyptian signs derived from quite different objects.

The analogy with the Cretan hieroglyphic form certainly weighs strongly in favor of the simple and natural explanation of the origin of the Phoenician letters, which was held from the time of Gesenius onwards, and was only disturbed by the extremely ingenious, though over-elaborate, theory of De Rougé.

Whether, however, the Phoenician letters, or rather, their pictorial originals, were actually selected from the Cretan characters is a different question, and on this I wished to express myself more guardedly. The correspondences are, indeed, so striking that they certainly seem to point to, at least, a generic connection, though one form at least, the camel's head and neck (Gimel), must have been adopted on Syrian soil.

What I ventured to suggest at the Bradford meeting was that the points of community might be ultimately explained by the powerful settlement of the Aegean island peoples on the coast of Canaan, represented by the Philistines and the abiding name of Palestine. The Biblical traditions, which gave part of them, at least, the name of Kerethim or Cretans, have been recently confirmed by an important piece of Egyptian evidence going far to show that Kaphtor, whence they traditionally came, is the same as the insular realm of the Kefts, the chief representatives of Mycenaean culture on Eighteenth Dynasty monuments. The prolonged sojourn of the Caphtorim or Philistines, in their new home, would itself explain the absorption of local elements among the hieroglyphic forms that they had originally brought over. We know that they shortly lost their indigenous speech and became Semitized.

On the walls of the tomb of Rekhmara, the Governor of Thebes under Thothmes III—in the first half, that is, of the fifteenth century, B. C.—the Keft chieftains are seen bearing precious vases, ingots and golden oxheads as tributary gifts to Pharaoh. It is of great interest in relation to the chronology of the clay archives of Knossos that on several of the tablets, with linear inscriptions—in this case, no doubt, containing inventories of the royal treasures—there appear beside the written record pictorial representations of vases, ingots and oxheads, precisely similar to those of the Egyptian painting. It seems valuable from this that part of the clay archives of the palace of Knossos go back to the fifteenth century B. C. The date of the most recent is at all events limited by that of the destruction of the palace itself. Of the numerous relics found within this great building there are none which point to a period as late as the latest prehistoric elements of Mycenae itself. It would be extremely unsafe to bring down anything found within its walls later than, at most, the twelfth century B. C.

For Sale.
LARGE TRACT OF LAND,
Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.
APPLY TO
R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 26.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Oct. 11, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair; cool tonight and Friday; northwest to west winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which appeared off the southeast coast of New England yesterday morning has moved slowly northward and is central this morning off the Maine coast, between Maine and Nova Scotia. The lowest barometer reported is 29.60 inches, at Eastport. The rainfall yesterday and last night was general over New England. At Eastport 3.48 inches fell at Portland .66. The conditions are somewhat unsettled over the Gulf of Mexico, with indications of a storm developing. The barometers continue moderately low in the Northwest and the pressure is also low off the southern Pacific coast. The temperature is generally seasonably cool throughout the country. At 8 a. m. it was 48 at Boston, New York 50, Washington 48, New Orleans 66, St. Louis 50, Chicago 52, St. Paul 44, San Francisco 54.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	50	51	58
Barometer,	29.81	29.81	29.81
Wind,	N W	N W	N W
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Sun rises	6 h 51 m
Sun sets	17 h 11 m
Moon rises	18 h 24 m
Length of day	11 h 20 m
Day's decrease	3 h 47 m
High water	8 h 22 m; 20 h 55 m

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Sun rises	6 h 52 m
Sun sets	17 h 10 m
Moon rises	19 h 20 m
Length of day	11 h 18 m
Day's decrease	3 h 51 m
High water	9 h 13 m; 21 h 40 m

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Sun rises	6 h 53 m
Sun sets	17 h 08 m
Moon rises	20 h 16 m
Length of day	11 h 15 m
Day's decrease	4 h 02 m
High water	10 h 05 m; 22 h 42 m

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Sun rises	6 h 54 m
Sun sets	17 h 06 m
Moon rises	21 h 16 m
Length of day	11 h 12 m
Day's decrease	4 h 07 m
High water	11 h 02 m; 23 h 44 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, October 8, 8 h 19 m, W.
Last Quarter, October 15, 4 h 51 m, E.
New Moon, October 23, 8 h 27 m, E.
First Quarter, October 31, 3 h 19 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Four Rooms; 7th page.
Phil. Stevens—Backs-heat; 3d page.
Lost—Light Overcoat, etc.; 7th page.
To Let—Rooms for Nurses; 7th page.
To Let—Unfurnished Rooms; 7th page.
Karanjian & Co.—Furniture; 1st page.
To Let—Bedroom and Parlor; 7th page.
For Sale—Large Parlor Stove; 4th page.
S. E. Lagsley—Novelties, etc.; 6th page.
Wanted—Situation by Young Man; 7th page.
Carr's Book Shop—Art Stationery; 5th page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Fall Underwear; 1st page.
Second Baptist Church—Entertainment; 5th p.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE,
To close an estate, an excellent
Dwelling-house Property
on Corne Street.
A BARGAIN.
Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block.

Steam and Hot
Water Heating.
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.
We offer for sale, for the Savings Bank of Newport, the Sarah O. Brinley property at 127 Rhode Island avenue. Terms and particulars on application.
HENRY BULL, JR.
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
197 THAMES STREET.

GOOD DRY
Storage for Carriages
FLUDDER BROS.,
16 BEACH STREET.

Awnings.
All the new style goods,
Thoroughly made
In the best manner.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 348-4.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate.
Office - - - Ferry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D TAYLOR,
Real Estate Office. 124 Bellevue Ave.
To Naval Officers and Others Seeking Winter Residences.
A number of furnished houses from which to select, in the best streets and avenues of Newport. Up till May 1901: For $250, $300, $400, $500, $600, $750. One on the Inner Harbor for $300.
TELEPHONE NO. 320.

DIED.

BROWN—In Ogallala, Nebraska, September 21, Charles H. Brown, formerly of Middletown, in his 70th year.
STILLMAN—In Westerly, 6th inst., Charles Otis Stillman, in his 77th year.
BIDDEAD—In Riverside, 8th inst., Edward Biddead, in his 61st year.
MARTIN—At Riverpoint, 9th inst., Isabella, daughter of Matthew Martin, in her 24th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 222 & 224 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin by taking it at once.

FOR SALE.
An excellent family residence corner Francis and Everett streets. Particulars on application, and permit given to view the premises. I have also for sale the Brinley house on Rhode Island avenue, near Beach street. Will show the premises to desirable parties and give full particulars. Some desirable properties in two-tenement houses and small cottages. House lots in all sections of the city, of which I have plats for inspection.
FOR RENT.
Furnished houses on Broadway, Summer street and Everett street.
Unfurnished tenement, 23 Corne street.
Unfurnished tenement, 15 Rhode Island avenue.
Unfurnished tenement, 41 Rhode Island avenue.
Two unfurnished tenements, 9 Newport avenue.
SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent,
Telephone 359. 91 Broadway.

GRAIN,
HAY AND STRAW
Of the very best quality.
H. L. MARSH & CO.,
(H. L. Marsh. Howard r. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 278.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
A large Stewart parlor stove in prime condition. Apply at Andrews's Storehouse, Fir street.

FOR SALE
Or Charter by Week or Day
Auxiliary sloop yacht Decoy, 48 feet over all, with 10 horsepower G. E. & Power Co. engine; large cabin, toilet room, galley, forecastle. Now in commission. Apply on board, lying off Newport Shipyard.

For Sale---A Strong, Gentle Mare
Also a sound young horse. Mr. L. C. Joseph, Easton's Point.

FOR SALE.
Good Bay Mare.
Can be seen at Fort Hill Farm, Middletown, R. I.
F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
25-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centreboard. Apply to Mr. Elivee, Spring wharf.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 31,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Sleeplessness.
Dr. Robert A. Fleming recently lectured on "Sleep" to the Edinburgh Health Society. Cold feet meant blood in excess in brain and internal organs, and therefore no sleep was possible until the feet were warm; a hot water bottle was in no sense a luxury; in such a case it was a necessity. We have them, guaranteed quality.
The Hub Pharmacy,
E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist,
176 Thames St., Cor. Mary.
TELEPHONE 212-4

NOTICE.

Canvass!

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1900,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

For the purpose of canvassing and correcting the Ward Lists of Voters in the several Wards.
Witness my hand,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

REBEL LADRONES ACTIVE.

West Coast of the Island of Leyte in a State of Turmoil.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel Ladrones actively plundering, the disturbers following off tactics, raiding and attacking and then returning to the garrisoned towns, while the Americans pursue them in the mountains. General Mojica's officers are surrendering and his soldiers, attempting to escape to Samar in boats, are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerillas and Ladrones, when questioned, stated that October 5 30 Americans attacked 45 rebels, filled their stronghold in the Camarine province and routed them, killing 10. Two Americans were killed and three wounded. Twenty men of the Thirty-second infantry in an engagement on the tenth in Batan province had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine commission, of which Judge Taft is the president, today passed eight bills of minor importance, containing an increase of the civil salaries of several of the municipal departments, including the navy school teachers; organizing the mining and the forestry bureaus; appropriating $7,500 in gold for the construction of a garbage crematory at Manila, and re-organizing the insular auditor's office.

Wright's bill asking for $1,000,000 in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements elicited comment from the representative of Manila's international chamber of commerce to the effect that, as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end, the merchants should belong to the board controlling the construction; and that, as the United States had collected $3,000,000 in gold since the occupation by imposts for harbor improvements,he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and he suggested the use of a of the commission failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and he suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DECEIVED.

Claim That a Steamer, Condemned as a Filibuster, Was Always Friendly.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—A claim has been presented to the secretary of the military governor by Senor Manuel Pardo for the recovery of the sum of $32,000 from the United States government for the seizure, confiscating and sale of steamer Toning, which was seized by the United States authorities in January, 1899, condemned as a filibuster and sold to the McLeod company for $32,000. Senor Pardo claims that the government officials were deceived by false testimony. He says he can show that his steamer neither carried nor transported any arms, and at all times has been friendly to the United States government. The claimant asks only for the sum for which the steamer sold, so the government will not lose anything if the claim is allowed.

Word has been received from San Miguel to the effect that two men belonging to Lieutenant Altstaetter's party were given their liberty on parole a few days ago. They report that the lieutenant and the other prisoners are now in the hands of Pablo Tecson and are well cared for. Fagan, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, is supposed to have planned the ambush. The treatment of prisoners by Tecson has been most commendable, and all the reports brought from his line indicate that Pablo is most humane in his methods. The two men who were given their parole were required to sign a paper, written in Spanish, the full import of which they did not know, but which they understood to be a sort of parole.

Two deserters from the Twenty-ninth infantry, U. S. V., stationed on the island of Masbate, were killed by a party of soldiers which was sent to capture them. As the little party approached the deserters the latter opened an ineffective fire, which was returned, and the two deserters fell dead. One of them was named Carran, but the name of his companion had not been learned. Two other soldiers who were intimidated into joining the deserters made their escape and returned to camp.

A band of Ladrones recently visited the home of an old Spaniard living about 20 miles from Masbate, and murdered the entire family, which consisted of father, mother, six sons and six daughters. The terrible wholesale butchery was reported to the commander of the Masbate post and a detachment of the Twenty-ninth was sent to capture the bandits. A hot fight ensued, which resulted in four dead rebels and the capture of eight rifles. The Americans suffered no casualties. Small bands of Ladrones are committing depredations in many sections of the archipelago.

IN A BLIZZARD ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Delegates to National Conference of Undertakers Have a Narrow Escape.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 11.—Pike's peak was the scene of a thrilling adventure that befell the delegates to the National Conference of Undertakers. The party including many of the wives of the delegates, and, in all, over 200 strong, had a narrow escape in a terrific storm that swept over the mountain side. Many of the weaker persons were partially overcome by the cold and blinding snow.

The national association, which has just closed its annual convention, visited the points of interest about the state, which included a trip to the summit of Pike's peak, although it is somewhat late for that altitude. When at an elevation of 10,000 feet the engine of the cogway train became disabled. The weather was fine, and no one objected to finishing the trip afoot. But in less than a mile they were overtaken by a furious blizzard. The situation was growing really dangerous when relief came from a train sent for the purpose. Several of the women fainted during the storm.

FOR THE DEWEY MEDALS.

Tomorrow at the Training Station, continuing through the day, the apprentice boys will have a series of competitions for medals presented by Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey. The competitions will cover the entire field of work at the Station as well as sports, and some lively contests are promised, as everybody would feel proud to have one of Mrs. Dewey's medals among his souvenirs. The competitions will include the following:

Studies, in seamanship—1, general excellence in seamanship department; 2, mast-head race; 3, heaving the lead; 4, boxing the compass, steering and bearings; 5, sailmaking; 6, signals; 7, rigging loft work.

Studies, tactical department—1, military bearing; 2, marching; 3, manual of arms; 4, broadsword exercise.

Studies, gunnery department—Target practice with gallery rifle on parade ground.

Athletics—1, boat race by divisions (badges for winning crew); 2, 100-yard dash; 3, 220-yard dash; 4, 440-yard run; 5, 120-yard hurdle race; 6, broad jump; 7, standing high jump; 8, running high jump; 9, tug of war.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. George B. Wallis of New York is in town.

—Mr. Clarence W. Dolan has returned from Philadelphia.

—Mr. Herreshoff's steam yacht Eugenia arrived this afternoon.

—Captain Amy Renick of Taunton will conduct the meeting at the Salvation Army tonight.

—Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. George Hoffman and Mr. L. Q. Jones and family went to New York today.

—Mr. W. R. Hunter gave a luncheon yesterday at Gunther's in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor of Stamford, Conn.

—Simeon Hazard has rented for Miss Mary Schneider the upper half of her house at 5 Pleasant street, to Mr. W. G. Cowell.

—All the tugs in port yesterday except the Argo and G. S. Tice have sailed. There are still a number of barges anchored in and off the harbor.

—Newport Council, Knights of Columbus, has engaged the Seventh Artillery band to accompany it to the state parade at Woonsocket next Sunday.

—Mrs. L. Ward and family of New York, Captain Fletcher and family of Washington and Lieutenant Clark, U. S. N., are at the LaForge cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who are expected to arrive from Europe October 20, have leased Mrs. Brockholst Cutting's house at 99 Madison avenue, New York, which they occupied last season, for the winter.

—A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Marion Rebecca Anthony a lot of land measuring 40 feet front on Harrison avenue and 80 feet on each side, containing 3,200 square feet, for a cottage site, to Miss Catharine Fitzpatrick.

—Mrs. Astor, who arrived in New York Monday evening and is at her town house on upper Fifth avenue, will not go to Bay Shore, as she had planned, or to Ferncliffe at present. She will probably sail for Europe in February, as has been her custom for some years past.

—Captain F. E. Chadwick is expected soon to relieve Captain C. H. Stockton of the presidency of the Naval War College. Captain Stockton will, it is understood, be assigned to special duty in connection with the naval war board during the winter and in the spring will be placed in command of a battleship. Captain Chadwick has been on duty at the War College during the past summer.

—Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Dr. Norman Darrell Harvey of Providence to Miss Mary Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gouverneur Ogden of Washington, the ceremony to take place at St. John's Church in the latter city Wednesday, October 24. Dr. Harvey is well known in Newport, from his connection with the Newport Hospital in the treatment of eye diseases.

MR. WRIGHT'S AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, who is making an automobile trip from this city to New York, arrived at New London yesterday afternoon. The automobile left Plainfield, Conn., at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the roads to New London were the worst encountered during the trip, owing to the heavy rain of the last two days. At one part of the trip the mud was nearly up to the hubs. About five miles from Plainfield the machine straddled a large boulder and the mud guard and cap on the right forward wheel were broken off. There was a delay of half an hour before the journey was resumed.

The distance from this city to Plainfield is 81 miles, and from Plainfield to New London 35 miles. Thus far the trip has consumed eleven and one-half hours actual running time.

DEED OF HOODLUMS AND ROWDIES.

Roosevelt and Guild Struck by Stones, But Neither Injured.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 11.—Governor Roosevelt's train was side-tracked four miles from this city during the night after its run from Fort Wayne, and the Republican Vice Presidential candidate slept peacefully until 7 o'clock. After the train left Fort Wayne the stone-throwing incident in the streets of that city was the chief topic of conversation. It was considered beyond doubt to have been the work of hoodlums.

Curtis Guild, Jr., who was struck in the face by a stone which was thrown at Governor Roosevelt, was not seriously hurt, the wound consisting only of a cut on the upper lip.

"I was not injured at all," said Governor Roosevelt. "Ther is danger that ernor Roosevelt. "There is danger that amounted to nothing."

Governor Mount, who was on board the train, expressed deep regret over the occurrence. "Nothing has happened in years," he said, "that gives me so much sorrow as that attack. It was the work of rowdies only, and should not be permitted to reflect upon the good Democrats of the town, for they would not countenance such an outrage," and thereupon Governor Mount went to Governor Roosevelt and extended an apology in the name of the state of Indiana.

Senator Fairbanks, who made an address at the tent at Fort Wayne, declares that before the stone-throwing he was told by a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, that "there had been a carefully laid plot on the part of the rough element of the Fort Wayne Democracy to break up the meeting, as they did in 1884, when Blaine came here to speak."

"They succeeded then," said the Senator, "but this time they were discovered and warned to desist. On the way to the tent I was told that not in years had a Republican speaker been permitted to make an address in the vicinity of the tent, but when we got there we found the tent surrounded by policemen and there was no interference. That there was a plan to interfere with Roosevelt I am assured."

Curtis Guild said he shouted to Governor Roosevelt, in whose carriage he was riding, to dodge when he saw the men raise their arms to throw the stones. "Just then," he said, "a stone struck him on the shoulder and glanced off and hit me on the lip, while another broke the carriage lamp. But for the quickness with which we were driven from the spot serious injury might have been inflicted."

Fort Wayne is strongly Democratic, and in the crowds shouts for Bryan were more numerous than for Roosevelt.

BRYAN'S CONUNDRUMS.

Series of Questions Propounded to Republicans.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 11.—Despite his arduous labors of yesterday, W. J. Bryan was astir early this morning. He made the first of 16 speeches on the program for the day, at Hastings, beginning at 7:15, and notwithstanding the early hour he had a good audience. He talked largely of imperialism at Hastings, saying that the Filipinos should have their own flag and not our flag, and that we should protect them in the possession of their flag. They should be allowed to work out their destiny, as we desired to be allowed to work out ours, for no nation was good enough to own and govern another man.

The second speech of the morning was made at the little town of Nashville. Mr. Bryan had only five minutes, and he contented himself with suggesting a series of questions to Republicans, among which were the following:

"If the trust is a bad thing, why did the Republican administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all the previous history of the country?"

"Can you tell the difference between a good trust and a bad one?"

"Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?"

"Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?"

"Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republicans said so, or 500,000 if they wanted it?"

"What is your title to the Filipino? Did you buy him, or did you get him by force?"

"Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?"

"What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him?"

"Well, you cannot do that. You have got to let him live if you trade with him. If he lives, is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are you going to have Congressmen from the Philippines, and Senators and electors? If not, are you going to have subjects?"

At Charlotte Mr. Bryan ran hurriedly over the issues of the campaign during the 20 minutes' stop. He again defended his declaration that the President of the United States is only a hired man, and said that when any man in a republic reached the conclusion that he had a right to rule he was very sure to be found wrong himself. He said:

"If you like trusts vote the Republican ticket, and then you will get all that you want of them. If you don't like the trusts, you will have to leave the Republican party to get relief."

He charged that the Republican party was afraid to destroy the trusts, because the trusts were the chief source of supply in their campaign fund.

Discussing the increasing of the size of the army, Mr. Bryan asked if there was a man in the audience who had ever written to any public official, asking for an army of 100,000 men. A man in the crowd then said that he had never resigned a commission in the army, and to this Mr. Bryan replied that he had resigned his commission, and that he had done so because he thought this country in more danger at that time than was Cuba.

At Bellevue Mr. Bryan made a speech of one minute, and at 9:20 reached Battle Creek, where he talked for half an hour.

AT THE FORESTERS' FAIR.

Though the weather was not of the most favorable character, there was a good-sized attendance last night at the fair of Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, at Masonic hall. Before the opening the Conclave made a street parade and escorted to the hall the Father Mathew Society, the three local courts of Foresters and the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. Among the prizes awarded last night were the following: Tub of butter, Timothy Egan; umbrella, T. J. Smith; slippers, M. Piccolo candy, R. Tilley and John Alexander.

Considerable interest is being taken in the contest for a handsome K. S. F. jewel, valued at $150, for which Messrs. P. J. Hayes, representing down town, and P. R. Condon, representing up town, are the candidates.

This evening the special local guests will be the Italian society, Divisions 1 and 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Hibernian Rifles. After a street parade the line will march to the Marlboro street depot to meet Gosnold Commandery, K. S. F., of New Bedford, which will arrive on a special train at 8:15 and be escorted to Masonic hall. The New Bedford visitors will return home in their special train after the fair.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHAPTER.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has elected the following officers:

Regent—Miss Susan P. Swinburne.
Vice Regent—Mrs. J. Henrietta Titus.
Secretary—Miss Susan W. Swinburne.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Minnie C. Barker.
Treasurer—Mrs. Cynthia A. Stevens.
Historian—Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn.
Registrar—Miss Edith M. Tilley.
Executive Board—Mrs. Kate L. Burlingham, Miss Julia F. Pitman, Mrs. Minnie C. Barker, Mrs. Mary S. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Miss Etta M. Peckham.
Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Abby A. Tanner, Miss Katherine M. Stevens, Miss Bertha Peckham, Mrs. Sarah P. Landers, Mrs. Sarah D. Sayer.
Program Committee—Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Mrs. Marie B. Howard, Mrs. Flora A. Chase, Miss Jennie Easton.
Auditing Committee—Mrs. Mary E. Sherman, Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Last night Mr. Daniel Arnold lost a small number of hens. The poultry are kept quite a distance from the house and therefore it was an easy matter for the thief. The police have been notified.

St. Matthew's Church will hold its annual harvest festival Sunday at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the St. Andrew's Industrial School at Barrington. A number of contributions have already been made. Money, vegetables and preserves are desired. The subject for the sermon will be the mission of St. Matthew's Church. The Sunday school will take up next Sunday a new series of lessons on the life of Christ.

Miss F. A. Rogers and Miss Helen Rogers, who have a cottage here, will sail from New York this week for Porto Rico, where they will remain during the winter. In the spring they will go to Europe, returning in time to spend the summer here as usual.

Mr. A. W. Luther is in town for a few days.

Miss Nellie L. Fowler, who has been filling Miss Clarke's place in the Rogers High School during her absence, has resumed her place in Miss Sayer's school.

Yesterday while cruising in the bay with a party of young people in his large catboat Hazel Mr. Luke Bliven met with an accident which necessitated his running the boat ashore on the northern end of Conanicut. Mr. Bliven was obliged to go forward in the boat for some purpose, and when returning he slipped and fell from the house into the cock pit, dislocating his shoulder. Mr. Bliven got his party ashore safely, which returned to Newport by steamer. It is not known how badly damaged the boat was.

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER'S ALVINA.

One of the finest steam yachts in the country is being built at the yard of Harlan & Hollingsworth, in Wilmington, Del., for Mr. Charles Fletcher, the Rhode Island millionaire woolen manufacturer. Mr. Fletcher's new yacht is to be named Alvina, and she will be a veritable floating palace with modern appointments, as may be seen from some of the principal plans. It is said that to construct and equip the Alvina will cost something like a quarter of a million dollars, and the running expenses, when once she is in commission, will be heavy. The boat is a steel twin screw steam yacht, 215 feet over all, 178 feet water line, 26 feet 8 inches beam, 14 feet 6 inches draught. She is to be rated 100 A1 at Lloyd's. In the structure are seven water tight bulkheads and two laid decks. At the forward end above the main deck will be a forecastle deck, under which will be arranged the windlass, crew's mess, firemen and oiler's quarters; also a large galley for officers and crew.

A long, continuous deck house extends from just abaft the foremast to just abaft the mainmast, in the forward end of which is the dining room, with a hallway aft on the starboard side, connected with a covered passengerway leading aft. The pantry and galley of the owner are on the port side of the deck house. The boiler enclosure, a large laundry and engine room casing, a library, a large stateroom and a hallway complete the whole deck house accommodations.

On the top of the main deck house, and just forward of the smoke-stack, is a structure in which are the captain's room and a chartroom, making it convenient for the officers on duty on the bridge to lay courses. The yacht will be steered from a flying bridge above this structure, pipe rails surrounding the space. The Alvina will be schooner-rigged, and will carry three boats on a side, one on the starboard, well aft, to be a steam or naphtha launch.

Going below, through finely fitted companionways, the visitor will find the accommodations very roomy. Beginning forward under the decks are located the sailors' quarters, then the officers' quarters and next aft three large staterooms, besides the owner's bath room, coal bunkers and machinery space. Further aft are to be five staterooms of good size, three being very large; also two bathrooms and a large cabin.

The yacht's finish will be most elaborate throughout, and she will be built strongly and with great care. Arrangements have been made for water ballast, and she will be fitted with two large tanks, one forward of the machinery space and the other aft of it. The vessel will be driven by two sets of triple-expansion engines, together developing 1,500 horsepower from natural draught. Steam will be furnished by means of two Scotch boilers, and there will also be a donkey boiler.

RAISING REVENUES FROM THE RICH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has been a consistent opponent of the Philippine policy of the Republican administration, argues at length, in his contribution to the great political symposium in the October number of the North American Review, in favor of the reelection of Mr. McKinley. While condemning the imperialistic tendency of the government, Mr. Carnegie finds in the promise of the Republican platform that Cuba shall have independence, ground of hope that the policy will not be adhered to and that the Filipinos will ultimately be treated in the same way as the Cubans. This is confirmed by a study of Mr. McKinley's character and the recognition of his remarkable insight and faculty for grasping the true bearing of public affairs. It is scarcely to be believed, in Mr. Carnegie's judgment, that the President, if reelected, will allow himself to be controlled by party leaders as he has been during his first term. The gravest and most significant objection to Mr. Bryan is his disrespectful attitude towards the courts, in consequence of which, if he were elected, we might have license in the place of law; but there are dangers also in his doctrine of free silver, and in his favoring an income tax, with its un-American system of espionage. As to the means of raising revenues, Mr. Carnegie says:

"The writer believes in collecting the revenues, as far as possible, from the rich, and favors heavy death taxes upon estates in lieu of income tax. There is no reason why the necessary expenditures of the government should not come chiefly from this class through such taxes, and through the tariff. When we tire of our Philippine policy as we shall ere long, and reduce our army to its normal number, sufficient revenue will be easily secured. Costly foreign wines, tobacco, laces, silks, linens, broadcloth, and the thousand and one luxuries we import, should be made to pay excessively high duties. Domestic products are used by the masses and those Americans who indulge in foreign articles, which are really luxuries, should be made to pay for their fastidious tastes as a matter of revenue. To tax foreign luxuries heavily and to collect a high percentage of death duties upon estates should be the policy, instead of exposing every man's business affairs and giving the dishonest the advantage over the honest, as all experience shows an income tax does, and must do in the nature of things."

PINS.

[Good Words.]

Queen Catharine obtained pins from France; and, in 1543,the following act was passed: "That no person shall put to sale any pinnes but only such as shall be doubleheaded and have the head soldered fast to the shank of the pinnes, well smoothed, the shank well shapen, the points well-filed, canted, and sharpened."

At this time most pins were made of brass, but many were also made of iron with a brass surface. France sent a number of pins to England until about 1626. In this year one John Tilby started pin-making in Gloucestershire. So successful was his venture that he soon had 1,500 persons working. These pins, made at Stroud, were held in high repute.

In 1636 pinmakers combined and founded a corporation. The industry was carried on at Bristol and Birmingham, the latter becoming the chief centre. In 1775 prizes were offered for the first native made pins and needles in Carolina; and during the war in 1812 pins brought enormous prices.

Pins vary from three and a half inches in length to the the small gilt entomologists' pin; 1,500 weighing about an ounce.

Diamond Creamery Butter.
Manhattan Creamery Butter,
Newport County Creamery Butter, (IN PRINTS)
And J. Darlington Butter.
Brookfield Farm Cream.
—AT—
Brown's Market

Glenwood Oak,
The latest and most elegant PARLOR STOVE in the market.
NOW ON SALE AT
Walsh Bros.
222 THAMES STREET.

Telephone Number 180.
Branch Store 120
DRINK
Pure Distilled Water.
This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 180 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gal. glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from
Pure Distilled Water.
SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.00 PER DOZEN.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
212 Thames Street. 6 Casino Building

Arctic Ice Co
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office Commercial Wharf
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.
Bliss road, Easton avenue, Whitwell avenue, Almy pond, Easton's pond. Commissions to all agents. W. G. Peckham, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

A. Livingston Mason,
(Trustee Estate of Isaac Hartshorn.)
CARE and MANAGEMENT of ESTATES
HALIDON HALL, NEWPORT.
61 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, Rooms 44 and 45.

Hear and See!

SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES agree that spectacles can only be properly adapted to the eyes by one who is skilled and advanced in ophthalmic and refractive science. He must be familiar with the structure of the eye and the laws of natural vision, must know the nature of light and the changes that take place when it passes through different glasses. He must know how to apply every scientific test so as to prescribe glasses intelligently and accurately.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS WHEN YOU THINK OF HAVING YOUR EYES EXAMINED
I offer you over twenty years' experience and give you a scientific examination free.
MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 165 BELLEVUE AVENUE

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.
WANTED [illegible]
WANTED [illegible]

WINTER UNDERWEAR.
Gents' Heavy Wool Fleeced Underwear, at 45c. per garment.
Gents' Heavy White Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c., at 38c. each.
Gents' Super Quality Merino Shirts and Drawers, usual 62c. quality, 50c. each.
Gents' Heavy 3-4 Wool Underwear, usually sold at 95c., our price 75c. each.
Ladies' Heavy Wool Fleeced Vests and Pants, 25c. per garment.
Children's Underwear, all qualities and prices.
Levi's 174 BROADWAY

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Pianos to Rent.
[illegible]
John Vars, 126 Thames St.

PIANOS.
Pianos now coming in from rental will be sold very low for cash. Fine opportunity for buyers.
John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

COAL AND WOOD.
Pocahontas Coal
666 tons now discharging
Smokeless Steam Coal.
Government Standard.
Also just discharged, cargoes big vein Cumberland coal for steam.
Cargo George's Creek Cumberland, for blacksmiths' use. Genuine article.
All the best varieties of anthracite coal. "Pittston" coal a specialty.
Best goods.
Lowest Prevailing prices.
Prompt delivery.
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family
COAL
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.
Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

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Foot Ball Goods.
Regulation Foot Balls.
Foot Ball Pants.
Foot Ball Jackets.
Nose Masks.
Shin Guards.
Head Harnesses, etc.
ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.
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Agents for A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The J. R. Coggeshall Farm
EGGS!
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
112 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 126-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.
OPERA HOUSE.
Friday Night, October 12.
The Champion of the World,
Jas. J. Jeffries,
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ASSISTED BY
Miss Fanny Cliff Berry, Pianist, and Mr. Frank Rain, Harpist.
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SCIENTIFIC GERMANY.

Curious Historians Open Emperors' Tombs and Scrutinize the Contents.

[London Outlook.]

In these last months a very notable change has come over the British soldier. He used to be a whey-faced, kitchen-fed, poker-backed, jointless man, clad in ready made regimentals, which were his sole identity. Observe him now in the London streets, back from the war, and happily recovered from wound or fever. Loose, beltless, easy with khaki clothes, khaki boots, and khaki complexion, he goes about like a free man with a history. There is a world of meaning in the contrast. The effect of it has even reached his fellow of the depot. Although not so browned or individualized as the campaigner returned from quarter rations on the waterless veldt with its blanketless nights, he is still free of limb and gait, loosely clothed, and apparently with a spirit above "Attention!" and the barrack-yard. An undoubted change has come over the war office dream and the Horse Guards regulations.

How great the change is can best be seen in the soldier's hat. It is amazing to consider what things the soldier has [illegible] to wear on his head. Go, for example, to the Guildhall, and to examine the last charge of the Guards at Waterloo as carved in marble on the pediment of the Wellington monument. There you see a long line of men of uniform height, with knapsacks, cross-belts, and cutaway tail-coats, rushing home on the French in perfect style Park formation, not a button wanting, not a gap in the ranks, and every man with his hat stuck, and sticking, straight on his head. And such hats! The Guards have done wonderful things, but they could never charge the enemy and keep those extraordinary things balanced on their heads. The hat in question is the familiar length of stove-pipe with a brow-shade, and a ball on a stem placed on the front top edge. The soldiers of those days were long-service men and hard campaigners, and if they brought these hats home with them they are entitled to more credit than they have ever received. Unless the hats were lined with iron, and used as camp-kettles, they simply represent a waste of cubic space. Historically they are interesting, as practical objects they are a miracle.

If the costumes of the famous "Roll Call" picture are correct, the Guards wore their bearskins in the Crimea. We know a retired guardsman who declares that during the last few weeks of the siege of Sebastopol he did not possess a single garment belonging to his own regiment. The dead furnished a good deal of clothing for the living. But soldiers' tales are not always to be believed, any more than monuments or pictures. The men represented on the Guards' Monument in Waterloo Place are wearing great-coats and carrying them in their knapsacks at the same time. In a campaign the first thing to [illegible] is the hat. Once gone, perhaps the soldier wears the handiest thing he can [illegible] hold of. Doubtless it was a pleasure for him to lose his ancient bucket [illegible] or bearskin, or cumbrous Highland [illegible]. The British soldier went through the last Egyptian campaign in helmets, and started with helmets for Africa. The worst of helmets is that they are uncomfortable to sleep in. Mr. Atkins has slept so much out of doors in Africa as to make this a consideration. Whether the tam-o'-shanters so generously made for him ever reached him where they were most needed is doubtful. Perhaps the block of tam-o'-shanters on the railway stopped the rations and the medical necessities. In any case a helmet is a poor kind of nightcap.

On the whole, there are signs that the war started an era of reform in all matters affecting the soldiers apparel. The question, however, is not altogether one of utility or convenience. The soldier's dress must be attractive, or we shall lose a large number of recruits. The day of the recruiting sergeant with his flaunting ribbons is not over yet. We saw him in all his glory the other day in a country town doing good business. That is why the new Irish Guards are to have the bearskin, with its shamrock and special adornments. The parade of Guards, poker-backed and tight-strapped, is a [illegible]. It is easier to touch at [illegible] [illegible] pipeclay. There are [illegible] signs that he, too, will be less stiff, [illegible] than of yore. Just as the soldier, by discarding antiquated drills and regiment[al]s, will gain ampler scope as a man, so must the official thing aside his stiff, unlovely departmental mannerisms, and come forth a natural man into the free air of the world's facts. To this end the newer contact with colonial men and methods should be no small gain.

A LATHE FOR MONOLITHS.

[illegible]

A very remarkable piece of machinery, the product of a Philadelphia firm, the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company, is designed for turning heavy granite columns at the quarries of the Bodwell Granite Company, Vinalhaven, Me. It was designed and patented by [illegible] Cleary and H. A. Spiller of Boston, and is the only lathe of its size adapted [to] turning granite in practical use.

This machine was primarily conceived and constructed for the special work of turning up and polishing the granite columns to be used in the erection of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, which will have 32 granite columns, 54 feet long by six [feet] in diameter, and weighing, when complete, about 160 tons each. In[numer]able columns of somewhat smaller dimensions are also to be used in the construction, for the turning of which this lathe will be used. The lathe itself is 86 feet in length and weighs 135 tons, swings six feet six inches by 60 feet long, and has eight cutters, each tool taking a cut three inches in depth, the whole eight reducing the column 24 inches in diameter at one pass over the length of the stone.

The piece of granite to be turned is cut square from the quarry, one being 67 feet long, 8½ feet by 7 feet in section, and weighs 310 tons. After dressing off the corners, which is roughly done by hand, the stone is placed on the lathe, and a period of about six weeks is then required to dress and polish a column such as the one mentioned.

The bed of the lathe is made up of six pieces, three on a side, each piece being 21 feet six inches long, making the main part of the bed 64 feet six inches in length. The whole is bolted together by 12 stay bolts, two inches in diameter. The head and tail stocks are carried on extensions to the bed, each 10 feet nine inches in length, giving the entire machine a total length of 86 feet. The head and tail stocks are of cast iron, weighing 15 and 14 tons respectively, and are bolted down to the shears and anchors. The lathe has been in operation only a short time.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

--Mr. T. P. Cushing has been spending a few days at Lenox.

--Mrs. DeForest gave a luncheon at the Train villa today.

--Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will go to Baltimore soon to visit relatives.

--The weather of the past few days suggests stoves and furnaces.

--Mr. John W. Rourke, who has been here all summer, returned to New York today.

--Mr. E. H. Bulkley and Mr. John W. Ellis have gone to New York for the winter.

--Freight steamer City of Fall River is in. She needs no repairs before going on the line.

--Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Barlow and Miss Barlow of Taunton, formerly of this city, are spending a few days here.

--F. L. Howland of Springfield, F. H. Baker of New York and E. F. Slick of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

--Mrs. George B. DeForest, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner last night.

--A pleasing program has been arranged for the entertainment this evening for the benefit of the window fund of the Second Baptist Church.

--Malbone Lodge, New England Order of Protection, of this city will make a fraternal visit to Mariners' Lodge of Tiverton next Monday evening.

--Last night Lieutenant Clarke and a detachment of 10 men went to New York to bring up tug Fortune, which will again be the gunnery practice vessel of the Training Station.

--Miss Florence Carley has been engaged to sing in the Channing choir to succeed Mrs. Hanson (Miss Mae Titus) as soprano, a place which Miss Carley has been filling temporarily for some time.

--The Scandinavian Society of Three Stars is arranging to observe in a suitable manner the seventeenth anniversary of the lodge. The celebration will take place tomorrow evening in the lodge room, St. George's hall.

--The rain of the past few days and the heavy teaming has covered the roadway on Long wharf and Washington street to the north dock with a mass of dark, sticky mud, while it has made traveling for pedestrians on Washington street far from pleasant.

--Three-masted schooner John S. Deering is in with a cargo of pine from Maine for the new freight depot on Long wharf. The schooner that left Georgia over two months ago with a cargo for this building has probably been lost. A load of spiles for the wharf has also arrived.

--Last evening Great Sachem Archer and members of the Great Council of Red Men of Rhode Island made an official visit to Weenat Shassit Tribe at the wigwam in Odd Fellows' building. The adoption degree was worked and there was a large attendance. A smoke talk followed the secret work, after which a collation was served.

--The new sidewalk on Marlboro street has been laid from Thames to Farewell street, on the north side. This is all that was ordered for this street and men are now working on Willow street. Still the sidewalk on Marlboro street, north, from Farewell to Broadway, is in some places in very poor condition, and it is a walk that is used a great deal by strangers and citizens.

--Mr. Charles S. Goddard, grand warden of Rhode Island, New England Order of Protection, and Hon. John P. Sanborn, supreme treasurer of the order, attended the celebration by Prosperity Lodge of Pawtucket last evening. The leading feature of the evening was the presentation to the lodge by Grand Warden Goddard of the banner given by the order to the lodge showing the largest annual increase in membership for three successive years.

At 8:40 this morning a still alarm was rung in for a slight fire at Atwater's restaurant on Thames street. It caught from the chimney through an old-fashioned fireplace that had been boarded up, and this boarding later used for holding shelves. Mr. Atwater and his employes organized a fire department of their own and had the shelving and baseboard pulled out and the fire almost entirely extinguished when the emergency force arrived. There was some damage.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ILL.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commandant of the Boston navy yard, arrived in Washington yesterday morning to see the President in regard to a private matter concerning one of the admiral's relatives. On the train Tuesday night he had a severe attack of stomach trouble, and when he appeared at the Navy Department about noon he looked so weak and ill that Rear Admiral Van Reipen, general surgeon of the navy, was called in to examine him. At Admiral Van Reipen's suggestion Admiral Sampson consented to receive medical attendance on his return to Boston and Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Peadwell of the navy was assigned to accompany him on the journey. They left Washington late yesterday afternoon. Captain Converse of the navy accompanied Admiral Sampson to the railroad station.

While at the Navy Department Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, saw Admiral Sampson by mere chance, and became so much concerned over his brother officer's evident illness that he insisted on taking Admiral Sampson to his hotel. Secretary Long, Admiral Sampson and Admiral O'Neil first drove to the White House, where they had a brief interview with the President on the business which had brought Admiral Sampson to Washington, and then Admiral O'Neil accompanied his colleague to his hotel.

Admiral Sampson insisted that he was merely a little bit under the weather on account of car sickness, but his friends regard his condition as somewhat serious.

TOMMY ATKINS TRANSFORMED.

Era of Reform Started in Matters Affecting British Soldiers' Apparel.

[New York Sun.]

Science reigns supreme nowadays, and nothing seems too sacred to be screened from its prying eyes. The Germans have been routing their old emperors out of their graves in the great cathedral at Speyer on the Rhine. They have rummaged the imperial bones thoroughly; but, whatever the advantage may be, the proceedings have a ghoulish sound to laymen. Of course we have become accustomed to the despoiling of Indian mounds and Egyptian tombs, and it would be sentimental to object to the exhibition of the Rameses of the Pyramids or the Pharaoh of the Red sea as ticketed specimens in a museum. They have been dead so long that not even national susceptibilities can be wounded by their exhibition. When it comes, however, to great men of our own race and religion, who have lain in their graves for only a few hundred years, the recollection of them as human beings with a right to the sanctity of Christian burial is not so extinct, and reverence for their own history might have induced the Germans to leave Konrad the Salic and Rudolf of Hapsburg and the rest undisturbed.

It was Konrad II who began to build the Speyer cathedral, and in its vaults it has long been known that he and certain of his successors, as well as some later emperors of the Holy Roman empire, were buried. Their stone tombs are there, some until now intact. When by Louvois's order the French army devastated the Palatinate in 1689, the cathedral at Speyer was burned and some of the later tombs were broken into and the bones scattered. What could be found of them were gathered up and buried again in one coffin after the French had left. The desecration of the graves was one of France's crimes against the Fatherland that served to fire the German heart in 1870. When the cathedral was restored the statutes of the eight emperors who had been buried in it were set up, and nobody thought of examining the tombs for historical justification, as the Germany of 50 years ago was a little more reverent and less scientific than it is now.

Recently it became necessary to repair the crypt of the cathedral, and the opportunity was at once seized to gratify the curiosity of historians as to whether the Salian emperors were still buried in it or not. A commission of anthropologists and historians and government officials and ecclesiastics was appointed, and in August last the tombs were opened and their contents scrutinized. In the first tomb two wasted skeletons were found with copper gilt crowns upon their heads, one with the inscription "Gisilla Imperatrix R." on it; the other body was clearly that of Konrad, her husband. A few fragments of their grave finery lay about them. The next tomb held a crowned skeleton, whose shroud still held together; it was that of Emperor Henry III, who put order in the empire, purified and strengthened the papacy, and set his Germans in the chair of Peter. In the third tomb they came across the only object of value. The bones were those of Emperor Henry IV, who fought the losing fight against the church and had at last to humble himself before Gregory VII at Canossa. Everything had turned to dust, and even the metal crown crumbled at the touch of the searchers, but on a finger of the right hand the skeleton wore Bishop Adelbero's gold ring, in which were set a piece of rock crystal and three pearls. These three Salian tombs the French had not found and their inmates had been left at rest. The scientific men measured the bones and verified the tradition that these emperors were big and stately men.

On the fragments saved from the French the anthropologists were enabled to exercise their ingenuity. A delicate woman's skeleton they identified as Beatrice of Burgundy, wife of Frederick Barbarossa, while nine small bones are all that is left of her little daughter, Agnes. The old Kaiser Redbeard, however, still sleeps in the Kyffhauser hill, and his mortal remains were scattered so thoroughly in Asia that German scientific men can never find them. Only the lower jaw remains of the skull of Emperor Henry V, the undutiful son of Empress Matilda; his father's skull is relatively well preserved. Bits of humanity were picked out as belonging to this or that other emperor, and a real discovery was made. One skull with a cleft in it has been regarded for many years as that of Albert I of Hapsburg, who was killed by his cousin. The anthropologists are satisfied that it is the skull of an old man and that the injury was inflicted after death. It fits in with a single vertebra and a collarbone that have been found, and probably contained the able brain of Rudolf of Hapsburg, the first emperor of the family and the founder of its fortunes.

When the scientific men had made their examinations and taken notes for their reports, the imperial skeletons were wrapped in new shrouds and in black plush coverings, and put away again in their coffins, new coffins being provided for those that had been destroyed. An impressive funeral service was held in the cathedral, the bishop of Speyer officiating, and the public was allowed to pass by the coffins. Then those emperors who still had tombs were lowered into them and the rest were laid in the crypt until new tombs are built. The chief gain in the proceeding appears to be the definite information that some of the emperors are still entire and others in pieces in Speyer cathedral, though probably a date or two may be set right from the inscriptions.

AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS.

Exports of coal from the United States during the year 1900 are likely to reach $20,000,000 in value, against $10,000,000 in 1898 and $8,000,000 in 1890. The figures of the Treasury bureau of statistics show that the exports of coal from the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1900, are 50 per cent in excess of those during the corresponding months of last year, and double those of the corresponding months of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal from the United States were 2,375,451 tons; in the same months of 1899 they were 3,006,082 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755. During the period from 1890 to 1900 the exportation of coal from the United States has quadrupled, but the principal growth has been in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. While this growth is observable in the exports to all parts of the world, it is especially marked with reference to our exports to the American countries. To British North America the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 1,788,398 tons, and in the seven months of 1900, 3,252,803 tons. To Mexico the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 243,938 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900, 415,834 tons. To Cuba the exports have more than doubled, being in the seven months of 1898 114,655 tons, and in the seven months of 1900, 241,712 tons; while to Porto Rico the exports increased from 2,621 tons in the seven months of 1898 to 15,313 tons, in the seven months of 1900. To the Hawaiian islands, the exports of the seven months of 1899 were 10,381 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900, 21,061 tons, thus more than doubling in a single year. To the Philippine islands the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 4,810 tons, and in the seven months of 1900 41,658 tons, or eight times as much in 1900 as in 1898.

The experiments with American coal which the Europeans have made in the last two or three years seem to have proved successful, as the exports to Europe, which in the seven months of 1898 amounted to only 1,507 tons, were in the corresponding months of 1900 278,572 tons. Of this 184 tons went to the United Kingdom, 4,028 tons to Germany, 77,407 tons to France and 196,950 to other European countries.

Last year's production of saccharin in Germany is given as equivalent to 50,000 metric tons of sugar. The sugar producers demand that it be sold only as a drug, and its use in foodstuffs is prohibited in France, Belgium and Greece.

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OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Bull Street, Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15 P. M.

Leave Fall River—**6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, 10:15 P. M.

* To Portsmouth car barn only.
** Except Sundays.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." June 10, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7:05	10:00	1:20	4:10	†7:35		*11:15
Prov. ar.	8:50	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50		
Boston, ar.	10:18	1:18	4:30	7:00	11.00		
New York, ar.	1:58	4:30	6:58	11:00	B		
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	
New York,	*12:02		5:00	10:02	1:02	†1:32	5:0
Boston,	12:01	6:12	10:00	1:02	3:10		7:0
Providence,	1:25	8:00	11:14	2:10	4:15		8:22
Newport, ar.	6:35	8:10	1:00	4:00	6:10	6:55	10:23
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

†Saturday only until September 1.

*Daily.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10.32 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

C. D. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

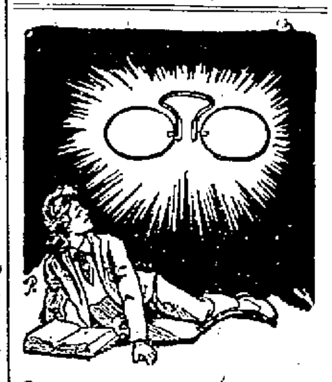
NASON COTTAGE,

20 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OPTICIANS.



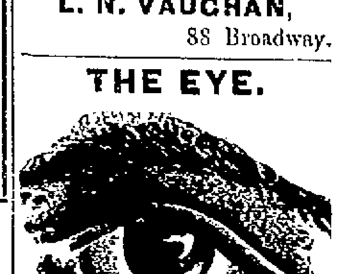
Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,

88 Broadway.

THE EYE.



The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lens, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians

102 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by young woman to do general housework, plain cooking or laundry work; good references. Address Box 5, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a young man as third man in private family, or where he can make himself generally useful; no objection to going away. References. Address Box 50, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A capable, honest man of experience in grocery business; inside work. Address, giving references, Box 49, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Competent woman for general housework. Apply 7 Whitfield court.

WANTED—A competent girl with good references to do cooking and washing in small family. Apply at 124 Pelham street.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework; good wages. Apply at 3 Channing court, at once.

WANTED—Woman for cook and laundry work; also a girl about 17 years old to take care of children and assist with housework. 156 Bellevue avenue.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—A small farm, not more than three miles from the city. Would have from 4 to 5 years. Address Box 37, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Some one who can board and look after an old lady for the winter. Address Box 8c, Daily News.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, light overcoat, jacket, sables, brown knit. Finder will be rewarded. Address Box 46, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with or without board; easy terms, steam heated, gas and bath; rates very moderate. Reeves Cottage, Webster street, between Spring and Thames Sts.

TO LET—Furnished room and board, at 89 Thames street. Upper bell.

TO LET—In a private family, a bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished; gas and bath. Will rent together or separately; terms reasonable. Box 57, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms; use of bath. Terms reasonable. Address Box 58, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Rooms for nurses. Cozy, pleasant rooms, steam heat, nice bath, privilege of kitchen. Terms very reasonable. 24 Battery St.

TO RENT—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms at 19 St. Vernon street. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 11 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—By a married couple, four rooms for light housekeeping. Address Box 10, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; or small tenement. Box 6, Daily News Office.

WANTED—For a family of two, a furnished or partially furnished house in a desirable locality. Address Mrs. Phinney, General Delivery, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

GEO. H. CHASE Over 201 Thames Street.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying. Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Siftings by appointment.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 121-2.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED.

Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Painless. DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY. Office, 70 Spring street. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

MRS. A. SMITH,
LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY.
May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.

Wanted.

Seamstress to alter and fit ladies' ready-made garments. A permanent position to competent person. Address, giving particulars as to experience, etc., Box 12, Daily News Office.

Some Future Prize Winners.

A pair of grey tabby Angora Kittens several white Persian kittens, a solid black Angora, an exquisite brown-eyed white Angora. You cannot get these animals in a bird store; they are thoroughbred. We have no "coon" cats.

THE OASIS CATTERY,
27 Rhode Island Avenue

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

FOOD VALUE OF EGGS.

Some Scientists Claim That They Are Greatly Overrated.

Eggs are just now the subject of investigation by the Department of Agriculture, not as to their soundness, but as to their food value. Eggs have for ages, in all countries and among all peoples, been regarded as an excellent if not an ideal food, and cook books abound in the many toothsome ways they may be prepared for the table.

The records of the Department of Agriculture show that the consumption of eggs is by no means confined to the product of domestic fowls. Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the biological survey, in his official review of economic ornithology in the United States, says that large colonies of water birds, such as murre, pelicans, gulls, terns and herons, may be found along our coasts at certain points during the breeding season, and the eggs of some of these species are highly esteemed as food, and find a ready market. Dr. Palmer especially refers to the laughing gull (Larus articillus) on the eastern shore of Virginia, the eggs of which are considered a great delicacy, and are gathered in large numbers for sale to hotels and private individuals.

"But in the gratification of this taste," he adds, "there is the same tendency toward extermination which is manifested in the case of feather collecting. The extermination of gulls and terns near the mouth of Tampa bay, Florida, was brought about in part by the operation of the market egg hunters in the early eighties."

Along the coast of Texas the inhabitants regularly devote several days each year to what they term "egging." All eggs from an inch in diameter upward are taken, except perhaps those of the pelican, whose eggs are too fishy for any one. Boats often come a distance of 100 miles to gather these eggs, cruising from reef to reef until they secure a good haul.

The eggs of the "arile" or "pallas" murre (Uria lomvia arra) are collected for food on the Pribilof islands, in Behring sea, and on the occasion of the visit of an American ornithologist in 1872 to Walrus island he observed six men in less than three hours load a bidarrah carrying four tons with eggs to the water's edge.

On Laysan, one of the northwestern Hawaiian islands, the "gooney," or albatross (Diomedea immutabilis), fairly swarms. Immense quantities of its eggs are gathered for the use of the employes of the guano company, and some are shipped to the Honolulu markets. Photographs show that these eggs are gathered not only by the wheelbarrow load, but by the car load. Formerly these birds were accorded rigid protection, but, the Agricultural Department authorities say, how long they can survive the recent wholesale removal of eggs is not difficult to surmise. Congress at its approaching session may be urged to enact legislation for the protection of the albatross similar to that in the seal fisheries act.

"A still more striking example of wholesale egg collecting," said Dr. Palmer, "and probably the most important one in the United States from a financial standpoint, is that of the Farallones. These islands, or rather rocks, situated off the coast of California 30 miles west of the Golden Gate, are the breeding ground of myriads of sea birds, chiefly western gulls (larus occidentalis) and murre, or California guillemots (Uria troile Californica). For nearly 50 years murre eggs were collected here and shipped to the San Francisco market, where they found a ready sale at from 12 to 20 cents per dozen, a price slightly less than that of hens' eggs. The bird lays only one egg, which is deposited on the bare rock. When the season opens, about the middle of May, the egg gatherers would go over the ground and break all the eggs in sight, so as to avoid taking any that are not perfectly fresh. The ground was then gone over every second day, and the eggs systematically picked up and shipped to market."

The Farallones being a government light house reservation and the attention of the light house board having been called to the decreasing number of birds, due to the wholesale collection of eggs, principally by Italians and Greeks, instructions were issued putting an end to the business for the present.

"The Americans are an egg-eating people, but as yet the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture have been unable to devise any scheme whereby they can take the annual egg census. That the number consumed annually will run into the billions they freely concede. The original man ate his eggs raw, but since Prometheus stole fire from heaven they have been served in many delightful styles of the culinary art.

"The great American hen, whose egg product is a staple commodity in our markets, is a direct descendant of the jungle fowl or wild chicken. These birds, from which the entire domestic chicken family descended, are indigenous to the jungles of northeastern and central India and range thence to the Indo-Malayan region, including Cochin China and the Philippine Islands. There are eight wild species recognized in the genus and their domestication dates back several hundred years. The domestic varieties known as Leghorns, Brahmas, bantams, Plymouth rocks and others have been developed by crossing, raising and careful selection. Wild chickens are still plentiful in the jungles of northeastern India, and are held in great reverence by the natives, who regard them with superstitious awe. They refrain from eating the flesh of the jungle fowl, because, according to their religion, it is a great sin to kill for food anything that has instinct. "lest it be hindered on its upward way." Besides, according to their doctrines of transmigration of souls, one might kill and eat one's grandmother or relative. The eggs of the wild chicken are regarded with equal veneration.

"One of the most serious problems connected with the subject of eggs which the Agricultural Department has been called upon to solve is whether the brown-shelled or the white-shelled egg is the more nutritious as a food. Elaborate experiments conducted at the California experimental station by Professor Jaffa of the University of California showed that while there was a slight difference between the two varieties, practically there is no difference between them so far as their nutritive value is concerned, and that the slight difference which does exist is in favor of the white-shelled egg against the brown.

"Recently a fool faddist promulgated a statement that brown-shelled eggs contained 15 per cent more of richness than the white ones. The result, especially in the New York city markets, was a run on the darker-hued eggs, which readily brought a few cents more on a dozen than the others. As the egg supply of Gotham is largely furnished by New Jersey dealers, several unsophisticated suburban Jerseymen proceeded to fool the sophisticated urbans of Greater New York. These New Jersey egg shippers, upon being made aware of the fad in the New York market for eggs with brown shells, very cleverly dyed all the white eggs they received in a decoction of strong coffee, and thus greatly increased their incomes.

"A Boston egghologist having recently repeated and amplified the statement concerning the greater richness of the darker eggs, Professor W. O. Atwater made a series of experiments with eggs, during which he arrived at the conclusion that neither brown-shelled nor white-shelled eggs possess any appreciable amount of nutrition, and that they are therefore comparatively valueless as a food. This in the face of the fact that eggs have been regarded for centuries as the acme of health foods! Professor Atwater claims that the old axiom, "One egg is the equivalent of a half pound of beefsteak" is a delusion and a snare, as most old axioms are, and that amateur egghologists will be quickly disillusionized by experimenting on the alternate weeks, first with a half pound of juicy beefsteak for breakfast and during the second week with one egg at each morning meal.

"Whiteshell eggs are prepared by housewives for cake making, as it is claimed they make a richer and presumably a more indigestible cake.

"Numerous experiments have been made for the purpose of producing artificial eggs, but the records of the patent office fail to show that any of them proved successful. A German chemist in Newark, N. J., is said to have "very nearly succeeded." The hen, therefore, remains mistress of the egg situation, with a fair field and no competition.

"The introduction of cold storage plants and other methods of preserving food stuffs has made it possible for the private consumer "fresh country eggs" from the corner grocery or market store during all seasons of the year. If properly preserved, commission men claim, eggs can be kept from season to season. Care must be taken, however, that the packing material is odorless, as eggshells are porous and absorbent.

"There are many kinds of edible eggs, commencing with fish roe and ending with the great egg of the ostrich, which has been eaten by certain African tribes, one egg furnishing a meal for a small family of natives. The Chinese eat many varieties of fish eggs, and the Russians make palatable caviare from the roes of sturgeon caught in the Black sea. Wild pigeon eggs have long been considered a delicacy in the northwestern states.

THE MUD-WALL CABIN.

[Nineteenth Century.]

The mud-wall cabin is yet a rather familiar feature of the Irish landscape. It may be seen during a short train journey, a cardrive or even a walk in some districts of the south and west of Ireland; and a curious human habitation it is, as a rule. But it has too often suggested facile and ill feeling jokes about Irish dirt and Irish squalor by coldly critical visitors to Ireland. For me familiar as I am with the kindly natures, the loving qualities, the splendid domestic virtues of the occupants—it is impossible to enter one of these lowly dwellings in any spirit but the spirit of sympathy and affection. Those who know the wayward history of the Irish peasantry—unhappy victims of perverse historical and economic causes—will not find anything in that humble dwelling to sneer at or deride. We shall see there something to arouse pity, something to kindly reprove, something to smile at, much to admire and respect, and little that is censurable for which a good excuse cannot be advanced. Its walls are built of the mud scraped from the roadway, a small glazed aperture close to the low door acts as a window, and the roof is rudely thatched with straw, rushes, or reeds.

There is a story of an English visitor to Ireland who, having been caught in a heavy shower, sought shelter in one of these wayside cabins. He found the rain streaming through the thin roof of thatch, and a peasant huddled up in the only dry corner, near the fireplace. "My good man," said the traveler, "why is it you do not repair the roof?" "Yerra, is it in this pelting rain you'd be wantin' me to do it?" replied the peasant. "Oh, I don't mean that you should do it now," said the traveler. "But why not do it in the fine weather?" "In the feine weather, is it?" exclaimed the peasant, in astonishment. "Share, where would be the use of it thin?" A laughable story, perhaps, but I would not care to vouch for its accuracy. There are, I admit, some leaking roofs in the cabins of Ireland; but that they are not repaired is due to poverty rather than to the laziness of the Irish peasant or to his occasional inability to see the incongruity of a situation.

WONDERFUL POWER FROM OIL.

"Kerosene oil can now be used to produce a light equal to electricity, by exploding it with air under compression in a cylinder, for less cost than the same volume of light can be produced through the medium of the house lamp," said Engineer John A. Secor recently in a lecture before the New York Railroad Club. "This is another monument along the line of progress."

"The earth," continued Mr. Secor "has yielded up millions of tons of coal to furnish power, and when we look at the enormous waste of this most valuable of nature's gifts we cannot feel that we have done well, for we have lost not less than 93 per cent of its value as measured by heat units. This extravagant waste has caused engineers to seek a better means of using our thermal powers. We can now turn coal into gas, using gas direct in the cylinder of the engine without the use of the boiler and its attendant evils, and with less loss, but still we have only exchanged the boiler plant for the gasplant. But petroleum oil, which is produced by billions of gallons, and furnishes, in its distillation, 88 per cent of what is known as kerosene oil, may be used in combination with the ambient air directly in the cylinder of the engine, to drive machinery, automobiles, boats, to light and ventilate our homes and for all purposes where power is needed. Its thermo dynamic value is greater than any known liquid fuel."

A study of colored glass bottles to determine their efficiency in protecting medicines, etc., from the chemical action of light has been made by H. J. Moller of Copenhagen. Black, red, orange and dark yellowish-brown glass gave the best protection; light brownish-yellow, dark green, and dark brownish-green glass, good, and bluish-green, violet, milky, bluish and colorless glass very little.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

Feet Ache

They burn and smart, and are so uncomfortable. As water quenches fire, so

Comfort Powder

soothes aching, burning feet when dusted in the stockings.

It is a quick relief from chafing, sunburn, heat-rash, and all inflammation.

All druggists, 25c. and 50c. Sample free. COMFORT POWDER CO., HARTFORD, CT.

THE NEGROES OF TUSKEGEE.

Their Training Brings the Most Practical and Useful Results.

[New York Sun.]

"The nineteenth annual report of Booker T. Washington as principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the training of negroes is a document altogether creditable to him in the temperateness of its language and its unbiased statement. It is for the year ending with last May.

Mr. Washington notes the wind of resentment because of the political treatment of negroes by Southern states, but rather expresses "the opinion that there is more thoughtful interest in the negro at the present time than has ever existed," "the mere sporadic and sentimental interest in him" having been replaced lately by a clear "comprehension of the facts." He corrects, however, a newspaper report that the graduates of the negro industrial schools are not making practical use of the training they have received. He points, for instance, to not less than 35 graduates and former students of the Tuskegee Institute who are working in the single Alabama county of Macon at trades and industries learned there. Of the whole number, three-fourths "are actually using, during the whole time or a part of the time, the industrial knowledge they gained there," and the rest are using it either as housekeepers in their own homes or as teachers in the public schools. So great is the demand for graduates as instructors elsewhere that it cannot be supplied. Here is an instance of the practical results of the industrial training: "At the present time, a large, two story brick building is going up in the town of Tuskegee that is to be used as a store. In the first place, the store is owned by a graduate of this institution. From the making of the brick to the completion of all the details of this building, the work is being done by graduates or former students of this school."

Mr. Washington wisely argues that such a school as his should seek to "create an influence that will keep the masses of the colored people in the rural districts," in the interest of both the white man and the negro; for "the colored man is at his best in the rural districts, where he is kept away from the demoralizing influences of city life," in which, too, "the competition is too severe for him;" and, moreover, the demand for his labor is more in the country than the town, since "every land owner needs every laborer he can secure."

The average attendance for the Tuskegee school year was 1,081—762 young men and 321 young women, and they were trained in 28 industries, besides their religious and academic training—Agriculture, dairying, horticulture, stock raising, blacksmithing, brickmasonry, carpentry, carriage trimming, cooking, architectural, freehand and mechanical drawing, plain sewing, plastering, plumbing, printing, sawmilling, founding, housekeeping, harness making, electrical engineering, laundering, machinery, mattress making, millinery, nurse training, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, tinning and wheelwrighting.

At present special attention is given to training girls in poultry raising, bee culture, dairy work, gardening, fruit growing and the like, as employments suitable and profitable for women in the Southern climate—or any other, for that matter.

All this is sensible and in the right spirit. Mr. Washington is not wasting his time in unavailing protests against the injustice of white discrimination against the negroes, but is teaching them how to make themselves more useful in their own sphere and thus to earn white respect.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Ave. and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE,

Everett House,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure. The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. H. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

94 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives,

Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office 7 Oak St., Newport.

WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

WILSON'S NURSERIES,

For Fall Planting,

Have a first-class stock of Fruit Trees. Also Purple and Fern-Leaf Beech, Scarlet Oak, Maples and a full stock of California Privet, Hydrangeas, Japan Maples, and Shrubs of many varieties.

FOREST AVENUE.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Newport Branch,

303 THAMES STREET.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $619,525.55

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Pays Interest on accounts subject to Check at Sight.
Issues Interest Bearing Certificates of Deposit not subject to check.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman of Board.
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BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank,

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

YOUR POLICY is in force or run out.

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is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,
323 THAMES STREET.

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Furnished and Unfurnished New York Houses.

APPLY TO

DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

1 W. 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

For Sale,

At a reasonable price, the

INGERSOLL ESTATE on the CLIFFS,

Together with the land on the westerly side thereof, running to the Avenue.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

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Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.

For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.
180 THAMES STREET.

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DROP A POSTAL TO
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(Incorporated under Massachusetts law in 1899.)
$1,000,000 fully paid.

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A new assortment of Flannel Night Gowns and Ladies' Underwear.

A ticket on Silver Chest No. 3, with every 25c. worth purchased.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, Wall Street—The market opened heavy, with American Steel 32¾, Atchison preferred 69⅝, Burlington 121½, Baltimore & Ohio 50⅞, Brooklyn Transit 51¾, Continental Tobacco 21½, Louisville 71¼, Missouri Pacific 39½, New York Central 128, Northern Pacific 47⅞, People's Gas 82½, Rock Island 105¼, Reading first preferred 55, St. Paul 111⅝, Sugar 115¾, Southern preferred 33⅞, Tennessee Coal & Iron 35½, Tobacco 89¼, Union Pacific 57⅞, and Union Pacific preferred 73⅞.

The changes were confined to the smallest fractions in the opening dealings and business generally was small. There were some large individual transactions, however, in a few stocks. A decline of ⅝ in Pacific Mail and a rise of ½ in Delaware & Hudson were the only changes worthy of special note.

14 A tendency upwards was arrested by liquidation in People's Gas. Large blocks were unloaded in a steady stream, depressing it 1⅛ per cent. Support was withdrawn from other stocks, but the resultant declines were small.

Noon. Money on call, firm, at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 per cent; sterling exchange, steadier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅞ @ 4 for demand and $4.80 @ ½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ ½ and $4.87 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.79⅞ @ ⅞; bar silver, 63⅞; silver certificates, 63⅞ @ 64⅛; Mexican dollars, 50½; government bonds, steady. Not much stock was offered in the general market, and speculation became semi-stagnant. A substantial fractional rise in Manhattan and People's Gas brought some slight response elsewhere. Sugar preferred advanced two points.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

	Noon.
Atchison	27¾
Atchison preferred	69⅞
Canada Southern	50½
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	124¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	61
Delaware & Hudson	111
Del., Lack. & Western	175
Erie	14½
Illinois Central	116½
Lake Shore	206
Louisville & Nashville	71¼
Manhattan	92⅝
Metropolitan Traction	149
Missouri Pacific	49⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9
New Jersey Central	134½
New York Central	128½
Northern Pacific	48⅞
Northern Pacific pref.	68½
Northwestern	160
Ontario & Western	20⅞
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	15⅞
Rock Island	105¼
St. Paul	111⅝
St. Paul preferred	169
Southern Pacific	39½
Texas & Pacific	15½
Union Pacific	57¾
Union Pacific pref.	73½
Wabash	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¼
Adams Express	120
Wells, Fargo Express	124
American Spirits	1
American Tobacco	89¼
Continental Tobacco	25
Continental Tobacco pref.	77
General Electric	136½
Lead	17½
Pacific Mail	30½
Pullman Palace	185
Sugar Refining	115⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¼
U. S. Leather	10
U. S. Rubber	29
Western Union	78¼

	Closing.
Dec. Wheat	81⅝
May Wheat	83⅞
Dec. Corn	42
May Corn	41¼
Am. Tob. P. Com.	151½
Am. Sugar Com.	115⅞
Am. S. & W. Com.	32¾
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	73
Am. Tob. Com.	90
Am. Spirits Com.	37⅞
Am. Tin Plate	31¾
Atchison Com.	27⅞
Atchison pref.	69⅞
Balto. & O. Com.	70
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	52
Canada Southern	50½
Chi. Bur. & Q.	124¾
Chi., Mil & St. P.	111½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	105⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	33½
Con. Tob. Com.	25⅞
Del. & Hudson	111
Fed. Steel Com.	33¼
Fed. Steel Pfd.	69½
Gt. North. Pfd.	151
Int. Paper Com.	17½
Int. Paper Pfd.	64½
Louis. & Nashv.	71¼
Manhattan Con.	92⅞
Met. Traction	150
Missouri Pacific	49½
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	27
Nat. Steel Com.	36½
Nat. Tube Com.	47⅞
N. Y. Central	128¾
N. J. Central	134
Norf. & West.	34
North Am.	14⅞
Nor. Pac. Com.	48½
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	68⅞
Ont. & West.	20½
Pacific Mail	30⅝
Penna. R. R.	129½
Peo. Gas (Chgo)	85¾
Pressed Steel	30
Reading 1st pref.	55
Rep. I. & S. Com.	11⅞
Southern Pac.	32½
St. L. & S. F. Com.	10½
Southern Ry. Com.	11½
Southern Ry. pfd.	52⅞
St. L. & S. W. Com.	12
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	28⅞
Tenn. Coal & I.	35½
Union Pacific Com.	57¾
Union Pacific Pfd.	73½
U. S. Leather Com.	10
U. S. Leather Pfd.	68½
U. S. Rubber Com.	29
Wabash pfd.	17¼

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POWDER AND DYNAMITE.
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Revolution Laundry Starch
The new wheat starch.

6 lb. wooden boxes, - 45c
3 lb. paper cartoons, - 20c
1 lb. packages, - - - 07c
Bulk per pound, - - - 05c

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Newport, R. I.

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SUSQUEHANNA	Stove
" "	Chestnut
" "	Egg
" "	No. 2 Chestnut
WILKESBARRE	Stove
" "	Chestnut
" "	Egg
" "	Furnace
OLD CO'S LEHIGH	Stove
" " "	Egg
" " "	Furnace
LORBERRY RED ASH,	Stove
LYKENS VALLEY RED ASH,	Stove
AMERICAN CO'S SOFT COAL,	
"OUR OWN"	Pea Coal
CANNEL Coal for open fires.	

Perry Brothers.

VALUE OF NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Work of Searchlights, Torpedo Boats and the Holland Specially Commended.

In his report to the Navy Department of the manœuvres here last month, Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, who was in command of the naval portion of the manœuvres, speaks in commendation of the officers and men for the zeal and enthusiasm which the mimic naval warfare awakened. He reviews the plan as follows:

"The exercises proper began September 24, when the Red squadron, consisting of the Kearsarge, Indiana, Texas, Scorpion and Eagle, accompanied by six torpedo boats, put to sea to effect a blockade of Newport. The remaining vessels, the New York, Massachusetts, Lyden and Vicksburg, were stationed as defenders of the harbor and constituted the Blue squadron. The general plan of defence followed by this inside squadron was to place a battleship on each side of and just inside the mouth of the harbor, so as to be concealed from incoming vessels. Here, with decks cleared for action, batteries trained forward and full steam up, the New York and the Vicksburg lay in wait, ready to fire into and sink any venturesome member of the Red squadron. Picket boats, armed with rapid-fire guns and sharpshooters, were provided with a system of signals to warn all hands of the approach of the enemy, and powerful searchlights at Fort Adams and other points insured protection at night."

Speaking of the results of the first night's operations he says: "The general plan followed by all vessels was not to turn on searchlights until the approach of a torpedo boat was reported by picket boats. The plan of placing picket boats was very successful, and not a single torpedo boat got by them without being reported. With a sufficient number of searchlights on shore it is doubtful if vessels could be piloted at night into a harbor that was at all difficult of entrance. The bow wave and wake of torpedo boats was the first object that aided in picking them up in the darkness.

"In this connection I would suggest the advisability of the department's keeping as many torpedo boats or destroyers as practicable with the squadron at all times, to accustom both officers and men with their general characteristics, movements, etc., and in order to carry on exercises with them in all the various ports visited.

"The second night's operations consisted in an attack upon the outside or Red squadron by five torpedo boats and the Holland. As a rule the torpedo boats were successful, although this would scarcely have been the case with an efficient picket boat service. Every condition of battle was simulated as nearly as possible, although blank charges from the small rapid-fire guns constituted all the firing. The submarine boat Holland, unfortunately, in her attack upon the Kearsarge did not reach her objective point until after several torpedo boats had arrived."

In conclusion Admiral Farquhar says: "While much was wanting, both in time and material, to carry out the manœuvres on a large scale, still a number of professional points were brought out which will be of great value in the future. The value of searchlights was particularly impressive, as was also the work of the Holland, of which Captain Folger says in an additional report: 'The Holland type will play a very serious part in future warfare.'"

JEFFRIES AS THE COUNTY SHERIFF.

Those who have seen James Jeffries in the character of the county sheriff in "A Man From the West" are sanguine in their statement that he will become the greatest pugilistic actor of the world, just as he has already demonstrated that he is able to hold the championship belt against all who have attempted to cope against him in the roped arena. The play has been constructed along proper dramatic lines and not with a view of simply becoming a vehicle for the introduction of the exhibition of the California boy. He has a role of strength and character and possesses than one, while the subordinate parts are meritorious and require handling by competent actors. Scenically the play is pretentious, while new [illegible] John W. Tierney, remembered for his clever work at the head of The [illegible] Company, Charles Sheffer of the [illegible] team of Sheffer and Blakely, Scott and Wilson, the comedy acrobats, and Anna Wilks, a vivacious soubrette, add interest to the performance.

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RACE MAY BE SAILED IN AUGUST.

New Defender to be Built, But by Whom Not Yet Known.

There were expressions of satisfaction by officials and members of the New York Yacht Club yesterday when it became known that Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge was coming on the Germanic, the same steamer which is bringing the handsome Lipton cup, won by 70-footer Rainbow last month. This cup will arrive here practically without an owner, as the Rainbow's troubles have caused Cornelius Vanderbilt to refuse to accept this as well as the other prizes which his boat won during the season.

Whatever may be the fate of the Lipton cup, there is no possible chance of any trouble taking place in the matter of the new Lipton challenge. The New York Yacht Club did not expect a challenge before December, as that would cover the necessary 10 months' notice required by the club. Evidently the trials of the Shamrock in October weather last year have caused Sir Thomas Lipton to wish that the match be sailed much earlier. The race may be sailed in August, it is said.

The challenging yacht, if of one mast, the cup conditions state, shall not be less than 65 feet, nor more than 90 feet on the load water line; if more than one mast, it shall not be less than 80 feet nor more than 115 feet on the load water line. Doubtless the new challenger will be another cutter, 90 feet in length.

Should this be the case, the club will have the old and tried favorite, the Defender, as well as last year's champion, the Columbia, to fall back upon as boats with which to try a vessel. It is quite certain that the Defender was as fast, if not faster, in 1899 than she was the year she was built. It is equally true that the speed of the Columbia is an unknown quantity; that is, she has never been driven to her limit.

There will be a new boat built to meet the new Shamrock. Who the owners will be cannot now be even guessed. When Commodore Morgan and Mr. Iselin gave the order for the Columbia there were rumors that several younger members of the club wanted the Herreshoffs to design and build them a cup candidate, but the Bristol firm could not do so, owing to lack of time. The same yachtsmen may now embrace the opportunity to build a new boat.

A Bristol despatch to the Boston Globe says: "The announcement that Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to make another attempt to 'lift that cup' created much interest in this yacht building town. The Herreshoffs, it is stated upon the authority of one of the attaches of the concern, are ready and expecting to build another yacht to defend the blue ribbon of the sea against any creation Fife or Watson can send over.

"The news of the challenge was not at all startling to the Herreshoffs, for they had received information several months ago, while Mr. C. Oliver Iselin was in Europe, that another challenge would be sent from the owner of the Shamrock. The Herreshoffs were also asked at that time whether they could design a yacht to beat the Columbia's record made in the races in 1899, and the reply was in the affirmative.

"It was also learned here tonight that Captain Nat Herreshoff had also evolved a model in his workshop, which had already been shown to several of the millionaire syndicate, including Vanderbilt, Duryea and Whitney. The Herreshoffs, it is also stated, can begin the construction of the new defender in January next, and have her complete by June 15, or thoroughly tested by July 1, 1901."

THE CLOCK IN THE SPIRE.

[Clock Economist.]

A church spire seems to be hardly complete without a clock. Notwithstanding the fact that watches and house clocks have been so cheapened within the past few years as to be within the reach of every one, even those of meagre financial resources, it is still pleasing to be able to look up at the spire of the nearest church and get the "right time." It is also pleasing, particularly in the country, to hear a sweet-toned bell striking the hours as they pass. There is an idea, however, among some people that the day of the tower clock has passed, that the bell has become a nuisance instead of a pleasure, and that the modern church is clockless, at least so far as exteriors are concerned. The representative of one of the largest clock manufacturers in this country says that this is an erroneous idea. "As a matter of fact," says he, "we have sold more clocks for towers in the past two years than we did in the previous 10.

"Clocks for church towers are invariably made to order to meet special conditions, and it is almost impossible to give any general idea of what we furnish. It is safe to say, however, that as a rule tower clocks are made with four dials, each dial being about six feet in diameter. The dials are usually black, or some very dark color, and the figures and the hands are gilded. In our opinion a black dial with gilt hands and figures is legible at a greater distance than one with any other combination of colors, and the black and gold usually harmonize with the colors of any building on which the dial may be placed. Sometimes an open dial is used with the gold figures standing out against the stone work of the tower, but this is not a usual practice, and it is scarcely worth mentioning.

"As to the cost of tower clocks, there, again, it is hard to speak in general terms. We have made such clocks for $1,000, and we have made them for $12,000. The latter is about the top price, and I am free to confess that we do not sell many of that grade. Perhaps the safest prices to name would be from $1,000 to $3,000. Within these limits a clock can be bought for any but the most extraordinary locations, and one would seldom have to go above the higher price named."

"There has been some agitation of late against church bells and chimes, the claim being made that these frequently annoy the people living within reach of their tones. Does this affect your clocks? Do you furnish those that strike the hours principally or are they silent?" was asked.

"The majority of the tower clocks we make are furnished with a bell on which the hours are struck. Any agitation against the sound of the striking has not yet reached us. Sometimes we supply the clocks with chimes which ring every quarter hour, but these are naturally much more expensive than the single bell which strikes the hours, and for that reason they are not so often installed."

"You also make clocks for use inside churches, do you not?"

"Yes. But I have to say that those are not so much used as they were in former times. The average minister seems to object to having a clock in the auditorium of his church by which the congregation can time his sermon. At any rate, it is certainly unpleasant for a preacher to see one and another of his listeners turn around from time to time to look at the clock, and so, instead of the big clock in the church, it is coming to be more and more the practice to have a small clock, hardly larger than a watch, set into the woodwork of the pulpit. This gives the minister opportunity to watch the length of his service, and answers every purpose of the large clock which was formerly so frequently used. Of course, we still make the big clocks and can furnish them for from $65 up, according to the style of case used, but most of those we make find their way into schools, and we seldom have call for one from a church."

THE TYPHOID FEVER SITUATION.

At the City Council meeting this evening a plan may be presented for an emergency or special hospital for the care of typhoid patients. According to reports it is proposed to secure a lot and erect thereon a hospital. This work will occupy from one to two months, and by that time the present typhoid cases will probably have run their course and be no longer in need of a hospital. Though two new cases, both from the district where the doctors hold that local conditions have caused the fever, were reported yesterday, still the situation is regarded as rather better than it was. The rains of the past few days have washed the sewers and cleaned out many places that needed washing, and it is expected that there will be fewer cases than usual in the near future.

The committee on health and sanitation has been sending samples of the city water, for analysis, regularly to the state board of health. When this typhoid scare began it was said for the committee that it had never received a report on the water; it was not said that the committee had asked for a report. As a matter of fact, it has since been learned that the state board of health has been regularly analyzing samples of the water, and when Secretary Swarts arrived here yesterday he started to look for some other cause. He knew what the water was.

On the Point they do not believe that the Bridge street well is responsible for any fever.

LAST EVENING'S WEDDINGS.

Mr. Percy Lawrence Bailey and Miss Laura Theodoria Martin, both of this city, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Grant on Spring street last evening by Rev. J. Frank Fleming of the Second Baptist Church. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie and a veil, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. She was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Mary E. Lincoln of Taunton, Mass., as maid of honor, who wore white satin and carried pink carnations. Miss Bailey, sister of the groom, presided at the piano and played the "Wedding Chorus" from Lohengrin as the couple entered the parlor, and also sang "Fair, Sweet and Holy" during the ceremony.

After the ceremony a short reception was held and refreshments were served. There were only a few guests, none but relatives and close friends being present. The gifts were numerous and handsome, showing the esteem in which the couple were held by their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey departed upon the boat for New York, being accompanied to the wharf by almost the entire party of guests, who gave them an enthusiastic send-off.

The marriage of Miss Lydia Greene Bliven, daughter of Mr. Ruggles Bliven, to Mr. William Hamilton, Jr., took place at the residence of the bride's father on Martin street last evening. A small company of relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left for a wedding trip, starting on the boat for New York, and on their return will reside at 51 Bridge street.

At Kay Chapel last evening Miss Eliza Thomas of Manchester, N. H., was married to Mr. James L. Bowler of this city, Rev. Mr. Stone performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler left on the Fall River line steamer for New York and after a wedding trip will return to Newport to reside at 20 Brinley street.

THE DISTRESS SIGNAL WAS LOWERED.

There was some excitement in the harbor yesterday over a vessel with a distress signal flying. Boats went to her assistance, only to find that the craft did not need aid except from the clerk of the weather. When the assisting vessels told about the distress signal there was fun on board. Some of the party were amused while others took the matter more seriously; but the flag was put right, and the offers of assistance ceased. Incidentally it was reported on the street that the flag was at half-mast on account of the loss of the chef. This of course was a part of the joke.

Before the sloop left the dock for an excursion up the bay for fishing and gunning some of the friends of the party set the flag at half-mast, and no one on board noticed the fact until their attention was called to it by would-be helpers.

A NEW ASTOR EXECUTOR.

Surrogate Thomas of New York yesterday appointed Waldorf Astor, the son of William Waldorf Astor, who has only recently attained his majority, an executor of the will of the original John Jacob Astor.

The will under which the young man is thus made an executor was made about 50 years ago. One of its provisions is that whenever the surviving executors shall number no more than two, by death or otherwise, those two shall have the power of naming, with the sanction of the courts, a third executor.

About two months ago William Waldorf Astor and Charles Peabody, Jr., went before Surrogate Thomas and stated that they were the only surviving executors of the will, and that they wished Waldorf Astor to be named as a co-executor. Surrogate Thomas decided that Waldorf Astor is a citizen of this country, even though his father is not, and that he has been educated abroad and spent the greater number of his years of life in England.

MOSQUITOES GUILTY.

Evidence That They are the Distributors of Malaria Germs.

[London letter to New York Sun.]

Last May it was announced that an experiment was to be made under the auspices of the British colonial office to test the truth of the mosquito theory of malaria. Acting under the advice of Dr. Manson and the council of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, consented to provide a mosquito-proof hut to be set up in the worst part of the Roman Campagna. A spot was selected near Ostia, in a part of the Campagna which is so infested by malaria that no one who spends a night there under ordinary conditions escapes the effects of the poison. Drs. Sambon and Low of the School of Tropical Medicine, and Signor Terzi, an Italian artist, with two Italian servants, entered upon their residence in the mosquito-proof hut in June. Since then they have been at liberty to go where they like during the day, as the mosquitoes feed only during the night, but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they have remained in the hut. They take no quinine or other drug which might be regarded as a prophylactic. Inasmuch as the "malarial" season will not be over for another six weeks the experiment is not yet finished. The omens for success, however, are propitious.

A rumor having been circulated in Italy that the experiment had proved a failure the British Medical Journal made inquiries at the School of Tropical Medicine. At its instance the tenants of the mosquito-proof hut were visited in September by Professor Grassi, who was accompanied by Doctors Voé and Foa, his assistants, by Professor Rossi of Cagliari and by Dr. Zupitza, assistant to Professor Vocht at the Hamburgh School of Tropical Medicine. The result was the following telegram to Dr. Manson from Professor Grassi: "Assembled in British mosquito-proof hut, and having verified perfect health of experimenters amid malaria-stricken inhabitants, Italian doctors salute Manson, who first formulated mosquito-malarial theory."

Commenting upon this the British Medical Journal says: "We may now, with as much confidence as the uncertainty of human things warrants, look forward to a successful completion of this important experiment. * * * It is clear that if the formula, 'No mosquito, no malaria,' does not contain the whole truth of the matter, it may for practical purposes be taken as a guiding principle by colonists and pioneers in tropical climes."

What may be regarded for practical purposes as an experiment of the same kind as that not yet completed in the Roman Campagna is now being conducted in West Africa. Dr. Elliott, a member of the Liverpool expedition sent to Nigeria some time ago to investigate the subject of malarial fever, has recently returned to England. He reports that the members of the expedition have been perfectly well, although they have spent four months in some of the most malarious spots. They lived practically among marshes and other places supposed to be the most deadly. They have not kept the fever off by the use of quinine, and they attribute their immunity to the careful use of mosquito nets at night.

As a compliment to the preventive experiments in the Campagna it was arranged that attempts should be made to prove that malaria would be contracted by a perfectly healthy person, if he were bitten by mosquitoes brought thence. Mosquitoes raised from the egg in a laboratory, which had had no previous opportunity of obtaining fever parasites, were to be fed in Rome on patients in whose blood the parasites of tertian ague were ascertained by the microscope to be present. The insects were then to be sent to London and fed on vegetable juices until proper time had been given for the fever germs to reach their venom glands. They were then to be liberated in a small mosquito house in which one or more healthy Englishmen, who had never been in a malarious country, were asleep. In pursuance of this program three batches of anopheles were fed in Rome by Dr. Bastianelli on three separate patients suffering from tertian fever, and were forwarded in cages to the London School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Manson's son, Mr. P. T. Manson, consented to be the subject of the experiment, and was bitten every second day by the insects until they died, usually about 10 days after their arrival in London. The first batch was fed in London in the first and second weeks of July, the second at the end of August, and the last during the second week of September.

Mr. Manson remained in perfect health for nearly two weeks, when he was suddenly attacked by headache, bone ache, lassitude and loss of appetite, with rise of temperature to 102 degrees. Two days afterward there was a distinct intermission during the forenoon. High fever, with temperature of 104 degrees, set in about 1 p. m., with delirium, and was relieved during the night by profuse perspiration. The same series of events recurred the next day, and the day after tertian parasites were found in his blood. The nature of the illness was verified, and the parasites were seen, not only by Dr. Manson himself, but by several other competent observers, among whom were Dr. Frederic Taylor, Mr. Watson Cheyne, F. R. S.; Lieutenant Colonel Baker, I. M. S.; Dr. Galloway, Mr. James Cantlie and Dr. Oswald Brown.

Mr. Manson's fever is considered to be due probably to the mosquitoes which bit him in August. The delay in the appearance of the symptoms may have been due either to the condition of the insects which first attacked him or more probably to the need for some lapse of time after the parasites were introduced into his blood before they had multiplied sufficiently to become effective causes of fever. Mr. Manson is not likely to sustain any permanent injury or inconvenience from his plucky experiment. The tertian parasite is not virulent, and is easily killed by quinine. This has been administered, and Mr. Manson has had no subsequent recurrence of fever, although a few parasites can still be detected in his blood.

The London Times, in discussing the matter, says: "The practical outcome of these experiments promises to be a great public advantage. The first consequence of them, in all probability, will be the restoration of the Roman Campagna to the healthiness and the fertility which it once possessed. The King and Queen of Italy have taken great interest in the hut experiment, and have been kept fully informed of all that has been done. The experience of the English fen districts shows that the ague-carrying anopheles disappear before drainage and cultivation; and when it has once been shown that cultivation can be securely practised under a condition no more onerous than that of sleeping in a mosquito proof hut there can be no doubt that Italian capital and enterprise will speedily avail themselves of the great opportunity which will be afforded them, and measures 90 by 40, and is scarcely that a tract of land, which roughly used except for autumn pasture, will be reclaimed for all the purposes to which it can be applied.

"Prominent among these, in all probability, the ground being mainly volcanic, will be the growth of the vine. Nor is it less important, especially to ourselves, that the greatest perils of settlement on the west coast of Africa will, in all probability, soon cease to be formidable, so that the country will be rendered fully accessible to the enterprise of English settlers and merchants. The one condition is, of course, that those interested must exercise common-sense, and suffer themselves to be guided by knowledge rather than by the ignorance of persons whose single claim to be counsellors rests upon the plea that they have been there. There can be no reasonable expectation, within any moderate limit of time, of either freeing Africa from the anopheles or of destroying the parasite in the blood of native children, who, in a way not yet completely understood, appear to acquire some sort of immunity from its worst effects, and are the sources from which newly hatched mosquitoes seem chiefly to derive their own supplies. For some years to come, at least, nocturnal protection will be the only means by which safety can be assured to Europeans; and those who have business in the country must learn to render this protection effectual. As we lately explained, the mosquito net must be a reality, and must be so made and arranged that no insect can bite through its meshes or enter through casual openings in its structure."

MR. BRYAN MISTAKEN.

[Wa Chester Star.]

It is little less than astounding that a candidate for President of the United States should adopt the sentiments and almost the language of the political slums, which Mr. Bryan is now doing. His speech at Salem, Ill., recently was in this key: "We are all right if the Republicans don't buy us. My fear is they will succeed in doing that. They have an enormous corruption fund, they are after us, and they have a whole month in which to operate. If only we could poll our vote before our virtue has been undermined the country would be saved. But when I consider how rich they are and how weak we are I have many misgivings as to the result. Still, my good friends, as many of us as can should try to stand firm and resist the tempter. Let us at least bid him get behind us, whether he will or no."

Mr. Bryan is mistaken. The country will not be bought, and for the best of reasons—the country is not for sale. If it were, and money could turn the trick, the country would not be worth saving. At least it could not be saved by Mr. Bryan's industry and eloquence. If money controls the ballot boxes and the Republicans control the money, then Mr. Bryan's appeal to the ballot is foolish.

But in making this attack on his opponents, and indirectly on the country, Mr. Bryan directs attention afresh to the conditions and sources of his own support. They are hardly such as warrant him in his oratory for purity and fair play, and reform. His whole hope is in the solid South and Tammany Hall. In the one section nothing but force is represented at the polls. Hundreds of thousands of men authorized to vote under the constitution of the United States are denied that privilege. The minority rules, and through a minority smaller than itself. A very few thousand men dominate the South, and Mr. Bryan will carry it next month against the real wishes of its men of business and progress.

As for Tammany Hall, it is steeped in corruption. Its campaign funds are largely drawn from the criminal classes, and its majorities are often increased by trained gangs of repeaters. When Mr. Bryan drives through the streets of New York city next week his progress will be cheered by the lowest rabble of the town, paid to help make a Croker holiday.

Mr. Bryan is personally an honest man, and he is shouting for freedom and pure politics. But the fact that he is the candidate of an oligarchy in the South and the worst element of New York state, and without their support would not have the ghost of a chance of election.

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N. B.—If stormy the sale will take place on Saturday at the same hour.

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